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No. 19,608

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925.

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Qualified Eyesight Testing
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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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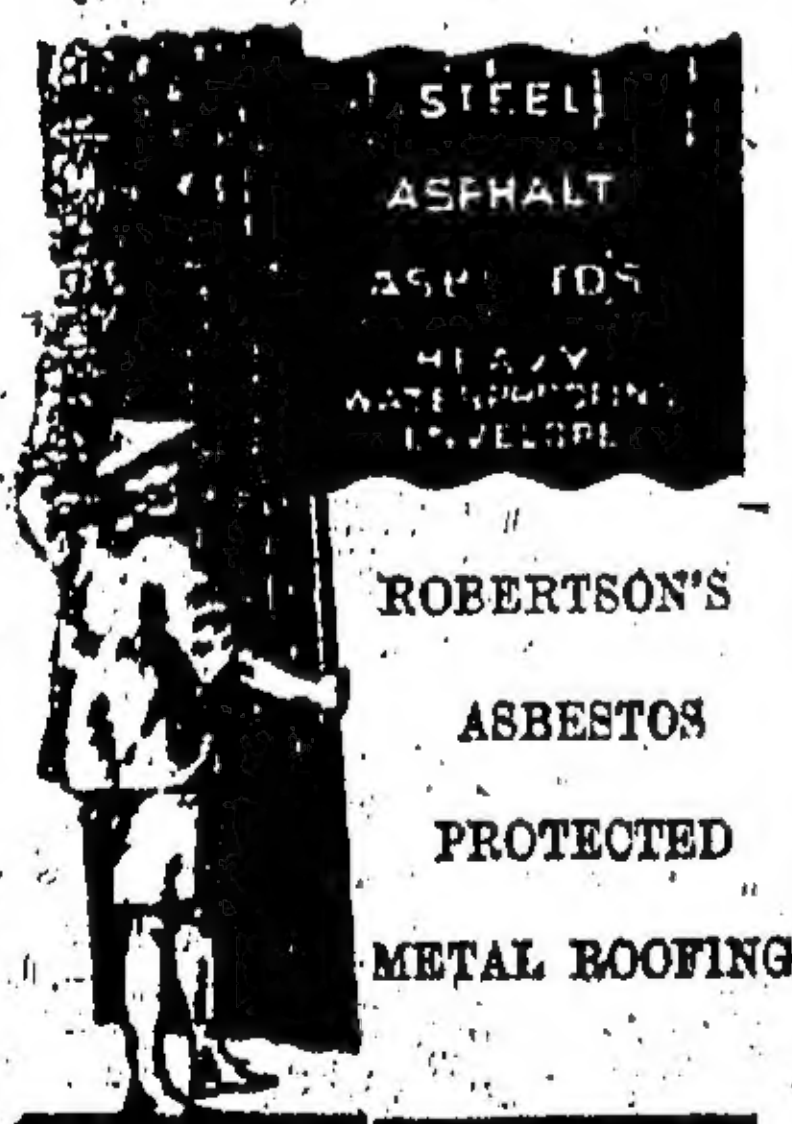
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ONE DOLLAR PER YARD

*38 inches wide
in good useful shades of Grey, fawn, checks, etc.

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DOLLAR LINE VENTURE.

For some months now the only effective method of moving cargo from Hongkong to Canton and of getting cargo from Canton has been by way of Shanghai and in the run between these ports Japanese and Russian vessels have been engaged. The Dollar line has now entered the field and the "Grace Dollar" which proceeded to Canton from the Philippines loaded up there yesterday with Pacific and Atlantic coast cargo. The "Hanover", of the same service, is due there on October 7 and will load for Honolulu and the Atlantic coast. The Dollar line has established an office in Canton City for the purpose of assisting shippers. This will also be used in connection with the service the Dollar line is to maintain between Whampoa and Shanghai with the "Lake Farrar", one of the recently purchased boats from the Shipping Board. This will handle local or transshipping cargo for U.S. ports.

The "China Mail" understands that no difficulty has been or will be experienced by the Dollar Line with regard to loading up British Canadian cargo at Canton but no such incoming cargo will be taken delivery of so long as the present regime lasts.

ONE MORE.

AMERICA COLLECTS HER DEBTS.

TERMS FOR LATVIA.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Washington, Sept. 25. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, announces that the American and Latvian agreement for the settlement of Latvia's war debt with the United States has been signed.

The total debt \$5,775,000 will be funded into bonds which will mature serially over a period of 32 years and bear interest of 3 per cent. until December, 1932, after which it will be 3 1/2 per cent.

Proposed Payments.

Paris, Sept. 25. According to "Le Matin" the French delegates to the Washington Debt Commission offer to incorporate in the principal of the War debt amounting to \$2,333,000,000 the American war stocks purchased by the French government for \$407,000,000 in 1919 and repayable in 1929, thus totalling \$3,340,000,000. France accepts 62 years, fixed by Congress, for spreading over the payment and does not ask a moratorium, but she does ask for a suspension of payments in case of necessity. France proposes to pay \$25,000,000 annually for the first five years including \$20,000,000 interest already due for American war stocks. Thereafter for five years \$30,000,000 annually and thereafter for six years \$50,000,000 and from 1946 for the last forty-two years on an ascending scale to \$80,000,000 annually. It is understood that M. Caillaux will endeavour to obtain a financial respite for the next two years and a revision of payments according to capacity to pay.

Unacceptable.

Washington, Sept. 25. The French debt funding negotiations will begin seriously today. M. Caillaux has already tabled a definite offer which he says he wrote himself aboard the ship and wherein his colleagues united. The French suggestions are said to be unacceptable to some of the American Commissioners but it appears that the majority are willing to use them as a starting point for further negotiations.

New York, Sept. 25.

Special despatches from Washington to the morning papers all agree that the French offer is not acceptable. The "New York World" says the American Debt Commissioners are thoroughly disappointed. The "Times" says the French offer is made for bargaining purposes and the Americans do not regard it as an official proposal.

SWATOW OUTLOOK.

MERCHANTS SAY "CLEAR OUT COMMUNISTS."

CHAN'S ARMY ADVANCES.

"Clear out the Communists" is the translation of banners exhibited by merchants of Kit Yang, the capital of an important district near Swatow, when General Chan Kwing-ming's forces advanced on the town.

Kit Yang had previously been held by Hsu Shung-chi's men but they fled on the approach of the Chan army. New officials, civil and military, have been appointed.

The "Wah Tsz Yat Po" Swatow correspondent says that the Swatow telegraph office has handled over 300 messages a day, this abnormal number being due almost entirely to trade inquiries. Indications are apparent that trade between Hongkong and Swatow will take on definite shape almost immediately.

STATION HOLD UP.

ROBBERS AT KOWLOON TERMINUS.

LAST NIGHT'S AFFAIR.

Showing by their movements a very close knowledge of the inside working, seven armed robbers brought off a successful haul at the Kowloon station of the Kowloon-Canton Railway between 6.10 and 6.50 yesterday evening.

It was after the incoming passengers from Shumchun had left the station, and after money from other stations had been brought in, that the gang stole up to a first floor of the main building and entered the proprietor's office from which they took about \$1,300. A guard had also just gone off duty when the entry was effected.

Catching the proprietor unaware the robbers bound and gagged him. Having taken all they could they made off in the dark without being noticed. No arrest had been made up to this morning and no further development has been reported.

After the gang had left, the proprietor rushed into the station compound with his bonds still on him. When his gag was removed he related what had taken place. The Police were immediately informed and inquiries are still being made.

MOSUL STIR.

TURKS' FLIGHT FROM GENEVA.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, Sept. 25.

In connection with the despatch of the League Commission to investigate the deportations at Mosul, it is now learned that the Turks have gone to Angora before replying.

Consequently the Council of the League meets on Monday to appoint a commission on the basis of the British proposal without the presence of Turks.

JUNE ACCOUNTS.

Financial statement for the month of June, 1925.
Revenue and Expenditure.

Balance of Assets and Liabilities	
on May 31, 1925	\$ 11,516,769.90
Revenue from June 1 to June 30, 1925	\$ 1,643,722.17
Expenditure from June 1 to June 30, 1925	\$ 13,160,492.07
Balance	\$ 10,210,211.10

LITTLE "HSU."

(Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Sept. 25. General Hsu was given a reception at the French Aero Club and welcomed by M. Eynac, Under Secretary for aeronautics.

STRIKE TO END?

CANTON GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVE.

ABORTIVE CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday the Canton (Kuomintang) Commission of Government had a conference with the Strike Executive Committee to discuss whether the present strike should be called off.

No decision was arrived at, some of the strike leaders advocating a "settlement" and others continuation. However, the sponsors of the meeting have hopes that negotiations in certain directions may have the desired effect.

CUSTOMS STAFF.

REPORTED INCREASE OF SALARIES.

A CANTON REPORT.

Says the "Wah Tsz Yat Po":—Employees of the Canton (Chinese Maritime) Customs have petitioned the Commissioner for an increase in salaries. Peking has authorised temporary allowances on the following scale:—

Those receiving less than \$30 per month, 20 per cent. allowance; over \$30, 10 per cent.

THE TRADE LOAN.

THANKS OF THE CHINESE CHAMBER.

At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which met yesterday, Mr. Li Yau-tsun, the Chairman, said that the loan of \$3,000,000, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies had announced would be placed at Hongkong's disposal, would be a relief not only to the Chinese, European, and other merchants in Hongkong, but also to many merchants outside the Colony, who had business connections with Hongkong. He said that it was only due to the united efforts of the leading Chinese and European merchants that such a good result could have been achieved. He desired to thank the members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, the European Official and Unofficial members of the Legislative Council as well as the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou-sun and the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotelawall, and more particularly the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotelawall who, during the interview with H.E. the Governor, explained in detail the views of the Chinese merchants and stressed the absolute necessity for the issuing of Treasury Bonds.

Mr. Ho Kwong, endorsing the remarks of the Chairman said that on behalf of the Co-operative Society of the Twenty-four Commercial Guilds he wanted to thank H.E. the Governor for his kindness in acceding to the request of the Chinese merchants and the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for its co-operation in the matter.

One of the resolutions passed was that gratitude be expressed to the Home Government for the loan.

TOLL OF THE AIR.

ANOTHER HOMELAND DISASTER.

FIVE WEEKS' LOSSES.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, Sept. 25.

The total number of deaths in the Royal Air Force owing to crashes in England and North Ireland during the past five weeks has been raised to 14, as the result of two air force aeroplanes colliding in mid-air near Saffron Walden, Essex, and crashing.

Flight Lieutenant Basil Carter and Pilot Sergeant McGrath were killed.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand today was \$4 1/16.

STUDENTS CAUGHT.

SWATOW PROPAGANDISTS HERE.

YESTERDAY'S ARRESTS.

Alleged to have been student agitators at Swatow, five Chinese (Chiu Chow) youths were arrested yesterday and they are said to have had with them portraits of Lenin and Sun Yat-sen, pernicious literature in their scrap-books and a circular from the Hoi Fung Labour Guild.

Found strolling about on the Fraya, the five youths told the Police that they had arrived at Shaukiwan by a junk from Shan-mei and were looking for a boat for Canton as they wanted to go to the Sacred Heart School there. When a search was made the writing, etc., was found.

Suspicion exists that the band of students left Swatow on the approach of General Chan Kwing-ming's forces, that they trekked to Shan-mei whence they came on to Hongkong to pass through to Canton. One of them is said to have had a receipt for propaganda funds of over \$100.

They will be brought before a Magistrate after inquiries have been made.

LOCAL & GENERAL.

It is ordered that a valuation of the tenements in the Colony for the year commencing July 1, 1926, shall be made before April 30, 1926, or as soon thereafter as may be.

It is noticeable that in the "official communication" regarding the proposed loan of \$3,000,000, the term "Secretary of State for the Colonies" is used. Mr. Amery's office is now known as the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

The following telegram has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon:—

"Owing to a landslide double island light may be discontinued without further notice: formal notice issuing."

It is ordered that the provisions of the Rents Ordinance, 1922, Ordinance No. 14 of 1922, shall not apply in the case of the domestic tenement known as No. 12, Hing Hon Road, first and second floors, and No. 27, Hing Hon Road.

Notice is given that a cement-laden junk lies sunk in 3 fathoms of water 2 miles East of the easternmost Island in the Nine Island Group, about 40 feet of the junk's mast is showing above water. As the wreck is not marked, vicinity of same should be navigated with caution.

It is notified that, at the expiration of three months the Ratham and Watt Limited will, unless notice is shown to the contrary be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved; also that, at the expiration of three months the Enterprise Navigation Company, Limited will, unless notice is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

MOROCCO FIGHTING.

CENTRE OF INTEREST MOVES.

PROSPECTS FOR FRENCH.

(Reuter's Service.)

Fez, September 25.

It is announced that the French position at Kifane has been extended by the occupation of the heights at Jebelruhun, thus the centre of interest is moved from the west to the east front.

Operations were preceded by a night long bombardment, and the advance extending three miles east of Kifane was started before dawn.

It completely surprised the Moors who fled, leaving two guns and ammunition.

The Riffs later counter attacked at Kunsun but were driven off by artillery and aerial bombardment.

As regards the coming offensive, Paris newspapers learn that the French will abandon the method of attacking after methodical artillery preparation in favour of exerting pressure at numerous points which will promise more substantial results.

It is pointed out that while the success of the Spanish landing at Alhucemas largely depends on the future of French operations, the possibility of a rapid French advance northwards to Ajdir is ruled out owing to the risk of large forces being isolated.

Madrid, Sept. 25.

The Spanish casualties at the successful operations on September 23 were six officers and 70 men killed, 16 officers and 500 men wounded, the majority being natives.

The communique describes the foregoing as small when compared with the success achieved.

Earlier Cables.

Madrid, Sept. 25.

A communique from Morocco states that the withdrawal of troops which participated in the operations in the Alhucemas sector was carried out without incident. The enemy left 300 dead and 300 prisoners.

An official despatch makes it clear that the withdrawal mentioned earlier refers only to the return of the column commanded by General Perez to its base. It adds that General Sarr's column bivouacked and captured positions.

The communique adds that Wednesday's victory has increased the difficulties of Abd el Krim in raising fresh contingents and concludes saying that the French and Spanish headquarters are now arranging the final details for the coming offensive wherein the French will closely collaborate with the Spaniards.

Telephonic communication has been established with Marshal Petain's headquarters and a liaison staff officer from Melilla aeroplane to Izaia which the French occupy. Only fifteen Riffian prisoners, not 300, were captured on Wednesday. The capture of Morro Viejo and Mount Malmusi, Bonita Bay, has solved the problem of water supply for the Spaniards because there are springs there.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. John Alexander Fraser to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Imports and Exports, with effect from September 18, 1925, and Mr. Arthur Dyer Ball, to be Official Receiver in Bankruptcy.

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A BLAZER OF BROWN OR BLUE FLANNEL IS ALWAYS A USEFUL GARMENT FOR LOUNGE OR SPORTS WEAR. SEVERAL GOOD SHADES OF EXCELLENT QUALITY FLANNEL ARE NOW ON SHOW: WE OFFER YOU A PERFECT FITTING COAT MADE TO MEASURE FROM \$25.00

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 SHARE LIABILITY OF: \$30,000,000.
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Depositors may transfer at their
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 Chief Manager.
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 Paid-up Capital: \$5,000,000
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 Deposits at rates which will be quoted on applica-
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Z. YAMAMOTO,
 Manager.

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 3, Des Voeux Road Central.
 Hongkong, 5th June, 1924.

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 America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: The National Provin-
 cial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New
 York.

New York Bankers: The Irving
 National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company of New
 York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts
 and Fixed Deposits. Terms on applica-
 tion.

Large amounts of business transacted.
 Special facilities for remittance of funds.

Head Office: PEKING.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1924.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

FUR FARMING.

Possibilities in Canada.

Fur farming is rapidly becoming
 a standard industry of this great
 Dominion—and a gilt-edge invest-
 ment it is. Few people realise its
 possibilities. It is not only re-
 munerative, but a most interesting
 and fascinating form of farming.

There are in Canada many
 such farms, though surprisingly few
 considering the profits to be made
 out of them. The silverblack fox
 is "the pearl" of the industry, so
 to speak. Western Canada, particu-
 larly Alberta, appears to be pecu-
 liarly adapted to this successful
 raising of these. This province has
 exactly the right climate—even
 more suitable than Prince Edward
 Island, the original home of the
 ranch-bred fox—thus the fur pro-
 duced is of the very highest quality.
 Then there is an abundance of food
 easily obtainable, and everything
 else necessary for the success of
 this profitable and interesting fur
 bearing.

With these advantages and fox
 pelts selling at the high prices they
 do, viz., \$40 to \$120 and more,
 according to quality, it is a wonder
 that more people are not engaged in
 it. The reason is that so
 few people have taken the trouble
 to investigate for themselves. The
 pelts of ranch-bred animals of all
 kinds always command higher
 prices than those brought in by the
 trapper. The reason for this is that
 the trapper secures his pelts any
 time he can during the open season,
 with the result that 90 per cent.
 of the furs are not absolutely prime.
 The skin of a fox, for instance, is
 at perfection for only a few days,
 and the ranch-bred animal is, of
 course, pelted at that time. A
 slightly under-prime pelt is preferable
 to one over-prime.

Silver-black foxes usually have
 from three to five cubs a year, but
 Dr. Church (the Dominion Govern-
 ment inspector) gives a reasonable
 average increase of 150 per cent.,
 or three cubs, while the United
 States Government put it at 200 per
 cent., or four cubs. A man starting
 with, say, two pairs would have at
 the end of three years, providing
 he did not sell or pelt any, thirty
 and a half pairs—in other words, a
 small fortune.

The finest quality registered silver-
 black foxes cost about \$250 a pair,
 and the cost of keeping is approxi-
 mately only 50c. per capita per year.
 A well-built pair may be put up for
 \$15. Silver-black foxes are insur-
 able against practically every risk,
 so that the chance of loss is mini-
 mised, besides foxes are naturally
 hardy animals under normal condi-
 tions. With these figures before
 one it is easy to see by means of a
 small calculation, the profits to be
 made with an ordinary amount of
 care.

Many people, who have not stop-
 ped to consider, say that foxes will
 soon be over-bred. However, this
 is by no means the opinion of those
 who have studied the facts. There
 is no fear of such a thing for many
 years to come, although it is pos-
 sible they may depreciate a little
 as time goes on. If all the foxes
 in captivity were pelted to-day, the
 skins could be disposed of on the
 American market alone within ten
 days. Silver-black fox fur is the
 most beautiful fur in existence, and
 it cannot be imitated, consequently
 it is the need of furs, and people are
 prepared to pay a high price for it.

Then, again, there are other fur-
 bearing animals that give good re-
 turns, and there is little competition
 in them, while the initial outlay
 and cost of production are very
 much smaller than that of the silver-
 black fox, though, on the other
 hand, the returns are very much
 smaller also. These other fur
 bearers include fisher, mink, black
 skunk, and martens, but the latter
 is not so easily cared for as the
 others. These rodents are very
 prolific, and the prices for the best
 pelts run as follows: Fisher \$25
 per pelt; marten, \$15; mink and
 black skunk, \$3.

From this short review of the fur-
 farming industry one may get an
 idea of the opportunities which it
 affords. There are plenty of books
 and Government Bulletins to be had
 on the subject, giving diet, and gen-
 eral care, and if the instructions are
 followed one cannot go very far
 wrong.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

14, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 4.

Authorized Capital: £10,000,000
 Subscribed Capital: £10,000,000
 Paid-up Capital: £10,000,000
 Reserve Fund: £1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu,
 Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons,
 Manila, Peking, Singapore, Soerabaya,
 Tientsin, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:

National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY
 DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERSCHLEE,
 Manager.

Hongkong, November 4, 1924.

INSURANCE NOTES.

The Tariff Reinsurance.

The reorganisation effected in the
 management of Tariff Reinsur-
 ances twelve months ago has had,
 judging by the report in respect
 of the past year, a beneficial in-
 fluence upon the Company. In the
 first department an increase in pre-
 miums took the total of that item
 up to £169,300. When, however,
 compared with the combined in-
 comes of the Tariff and Oceanic
 offices—the latter was acquired at
 the beginning of last year—a de-
 cline has to be recorded. Claims
 were paid to the extent of £108,446,
 and while this brings the ratio up
 to 64 per cent. of the premium in-
 come, the high percentage is due,
 of course, merely to the reduction in
 premium income. A similar showing
 was made by the Accident branch,
 in which net premiums, while being
 higher, at £27,239, than the figures
 in the last accounts, are lower on
 the combined incomes of the Tariff
 and Oceanic companies. In this
 section claims were abnormally high,
 amounting, at £27,262, to approxi-
 mately 100 per cent. of premium
 income. As regards the marine

account a slight departure has been
 made from the previous method of
 showing these accounts, but the
 losses in respect of each of the
 account years open on December
 31 last have been shown separately.
 These accounts consist entirely of
 cargo business, and the Company,
 therefore, is able to estimate with a
 reasonable degree of accuracy the
 measure of possible liability.

The 1923 account has been closed
 with a credit balance of £3,775, and
 the 1924 account has also been
 closed with a credit balance of
 £10,860. It has been thought desir-
 able to transfer these balances to the
 1924 account. Premiums last
 year were £57,312, and the marine
 fund now totals £28,730, which, as
 the Chairman pointed out, repre-
 sents 10 per cent. of the total pre-
 miums received in connection with
 the 1923 account and 40 per cent.
 of those received in the 1924
 account. Business in this depart-
 ment, however, is still very difficult,
 and the Directors have therefore
 decided to discontinue marine opera-
 tions for the time being. The bal-
 ance at credit of profit and loss
 amounts to £10,875, 40 per cent. of
 which is to be utilised in writing off
 furniture account, to transfer to the
 accident and general account of
 £7,249 in order to maintain the re-
 serve at 40 per cent., and to
 allocate £3,000 to the fire fund as
 additional reserve, carrying forward
 the balance of £1,348.

CHINESE EGGS.

I notice, says a Home writer,
 that the importation of eggs
 from China seems to be on the
 increase, and cargo after cargo
 arrives in British ports. Fine
 big brown eggs they are, and the
 principal line importing them is
 paying so much attention to the
 exact refrigeration that they are
 arriving in the best possible con-
 dition, and are finding a very
 ready market all through the
 country. The fact that no excep-
 tion can be taken to the eggs to
 begin with is proved by a ship's
 officer of an inquisitive turn of
 mind, who recently experimented
 with some eggs from a case that
 had been smashed in the slings,
 and with an improvised incu-
 culator, consisting principally of
 cotton wool and an ordinary
 electric light, contrived to hatch
 out quite a fine brood. Given
 very careful refrigeration, there
 is no reason why these eggs
 should not travel from China just
 as well as others from Denmark,
 but at the same time one must
 confess that one does not see them
 labelled as Chinese in the shops.

The Government Savings
 Bank of New South Wales takes
 upon itself the duty of collating

the figures in regard to Govern-
 ment institutions of similar kind
 throughout Australia. It does it
 in order to obtain the widest and
 most substantial proof of the
 thrift of many, and incidentally
 to stimulate those who do nothing
 to help swell the totals.

The aggregate amount to the
 credit of depositors is in round
 numbers \$175,000,000 or about
 230 per head of the population.
 There are just over 6,000,000 of
 people in the Commonwealth, and
 2,788,000 depositors. In the
 savings banks which is considered
 satisfactory.

WHY SOME GIRLS ARE NOT
POPULAR.

There are some girls who are attrac-
 tive enough in appearance yet who lack
 that popularity which other girls
 enjoy. What is the cause? Simply
 that they unconsciously repel those
 with whom they speak because they
 are afflicted with ill-smelling breath,
 the result of intestinal inactivity.
 Is your breath as sweet as it ought to
 be? If not, try Pinkettes, the dainty
 little laxatives and liver regulators
 which act as gently as nature. They
 ensure daily regularity, dispel sick
 headaches, flatulence and bilious attacks,
 keep the system clean, the skin fresh
 and clear and the breath sweet.
 Your chemist sells Pinkettes, or post
 free 50 cents the whole from Dr.
 Williams' Medicine Co., 60, Kingston
 Road, Shanghai.

HONGKONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

	Sept. 23, 1925.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
Beef Sirloin—Ngaui Mei Pa	lb. 36	24	12
" Prime Cut	" 36	23	12
" Corned—Ham Ngaui Yuk	" 34	23	20
" Roast—Shiu Ngaui Yuk	" 36	24	22
" Breast—Ngaui Hung	" 32	20	18
" Soup—Tong Yuk	" 28	20	18
" Steak—Ngaui Yuk Pa	" 36	24	22
" Steak Sirloin—Ngaui Lau	" 60	30	35
" Sausages—Ngaui Cheung	" 40	26	20
Bullock's Brains—Ngaui No	per set 15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh—Ngaui Li	each 90	50	60
" Tongue, corned—Ham Ngaui Li	" 80	—	—
" Head—Ngaui Tau	lb. 24	13	14
" Heart—Ngaui Sam	" 30	20	18
" Hump, Salt—Ngaui Chun	" 30	20	18
" Feet—Ngaui Keuk	each 12	10	12
" Kidneys—Ngaui Yiu	" 15	10	12
" Tail—Ngaui Mei	" 30	20	22
" Liver—Ngaui Kon	lb. 24	13	14
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngaui To	" 8	6	7

牛仔如脚	set	\$1.20	\$1.00	\$1.00
牛仔如脚	lb.	55	26	—
羊手	"	55	26	—
羊手	"	52	24	—
羊手	"	55	—	—
猪腰	"	40	—	27
猪腰	per set	5	—	12
猪腰	lb.	24	15	—
猪腰	"	48	15	18
猪腰	"	24	20	—
猪腰	each	20	10	10
猪腰	"	20	10	8
猪腰	lb.	60	30	24
猪腰	"	42	25	23
猪腰	"	48	—	—
猪腰	"	48	28	27
猪腰	"	30	21	—
猪腰	set	75	60	70
猪腰	each	15	8	7
猪腰	"	15	12	10
猪腰	"	55	26	25
猪腰	"	25	25	22
猪腰	"	36	20	18
猪腰	"	55	26	24
猪腰	"	30	20	19
猪腰	"	40	20	20
猪腰	"	32	—	—

NERVOUS DISEASE.

HOW GENERAL BECAME INDIGNANT.
THE SECOND RED COAT.

That Hsu Shung-chi, no longer one of the Canton rulers is confirmed in a report in Tuesday's "Canton Gazette" which concludes thus:—
"Owing to the repeated rebellion of his troops, General Hsu thought himself unable to show faith to the Kuomintang and the Government, nor to explain himself, and he became unusually indignant and depressed. His nervous disease returned and he therefore decided to leave for Shanghai for recuperation."

"The closing of the Headquarters of the Cantonese Forces was decided upon some time ago, and so all the matters pertaining thereto will be dealt with by Gen. Chang Kai-shih who is in command of the Kuomintang Forces, and is Chief of Staff in the said Headquarters, during the absence of Gen. Hsu in Shanghai. Gen. Chang has ordered the troops under his command to station in the said Headquarters at the Provincial Assembly Hall since the afternoon of Sunday. The three battalions of gendarmes which were there before, are now put under the command of Gen. Chen Ming-shao, and have been transferred to Shek-wai-long."

The same issue reports the following:

Tan Yui-hoi to be chairman of the Military Council.

Kwan To (Director of Communications) and Li Kee-hung (Finance Commissioner) dismissed.
Generals Cheng Yui-ki and Mok Hung to be dismissed.

SHIPS WANTED.

CANTON ASKS RUSSIA FOR MORE.

Since the participation in the general strike by the seamen, interrupting communication with Hongkong, the sailing of steamers between Canton, Swatow and Shanghai has been less frequent, remarks the "Canton Gazette."

Communication between these places has been, however, maintained with vessels despatched by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. At present, although there are vessels sailing between Canton and Swatow, the sailing time is so irregular, it is most inconvenient to the merchants. In view of this, the Soviet Steamship Co., telegraphed some time ago to Russia requesting the despatch of more steamers to sail between Canton, Swatow and Shanghai so as to facilitate communication and the transporting of cargo.

It is learned that several of these vessels will sail to Canton regularly, and will take passengers and cargo to Swatow and Shanghai. Besides these vessels, there are other vessels, American, Norwegian and German, which will arrive in Canton shortly.

A later issue of the same paper said:—

A German firm has written to the Strike Committee reporting that by the steamer "Hing Fung" of which they are the agents, they have imported a large shipment of food stuffs and other sundries from Shanghai on Canton and the steamer is now lying off the Macao anchorage.

HU HAN-MIN.

TO DIRECT PROPAGANDA ABROAD.

CANTON'S VISION.

This is how the "Canton Gazette" describes the Hon-min's eclipse from:

The C.E.C. of Kuomintang decided to send Minister Hu Han-min abroad for propaganda work a month ago, but on account of the death of late Minister Liao Chung-ki, the project had been put aside. Minister Hu was 11 for more than twenty days in the Pearl River Sanatorium. Since the condition in Canton is peaceful and the Diplomatic Delegation is soon leaving, the delegates abroad should also be on their way. At first Minister Hu was to go to Peking and then abroad; but fearing that this will occupy too much time, another plan had to be adopted. According to Minister Hu is put to be head of the Diplomatic Delegation and Mr. Lin Sen will replace him.

"BECOME A FACT."

CANTON STATEMENT ON MEDIATION.

Under the heading of "Hongkong Merchants Attempt Settlement of Present Strike," the "Canton Gazette" of September 16 has the following paragraph:—

It is said that the Strike Committee in reply to the letter from the Hongkong merchants has expressed a welcome to their representatives. It therefore appears that the attempted mediation to settle the strike is likely to become a fact. But how would the mediation become effective and what the attitude of the strike is a question to be studied later.

GAMING THRILLS.

DEAUVILLE CASINO FASCINATION.
FORTUNES WON AND LOST.

Take one chapter from a popular neurotic novel, one reel of an American "uplift" film drama, flavour with six piquant paragraphs from a fashion paper, mix thoroughly with jazz music, and you have the recipe for the Casino at Deauville, writes the "Daily Mail's" special correspondent.

The Casino is a place where you pay nearly 22 for the privilege of playing fast-and-loose with your income, and, as an experience, it is well worth the price. I am told that play at the Deauville tables is higher than at Monte Carlo, and from what I have seen I can well believe it.

The clique known as the Greek Syndicate won something like a million and a quarter francs (\$12,500) in two hours at baccarat in the room reserved for men only, where the gambling is so strenuous that it looks like real work. With racing every other day and the tables every night visitors may be hard pressed to rub one million against another, especially after they have tipped the head waiters at Ciro's and the Ambassadors.

High Stakes.

Next to a police court the Casino provides the best study of human nature, for self-revelation is almost as eloquent at the tables as in the dock. Under the strain of gambling for high stakes, the faces of men and women reveal emotions just as the tension of a trial makes the eyes of the accused flickering mirrors of their minds.

Sooner or later, as the nerves escape the control of the will, the mask slips aside and the eyes and lips betray those primitive emotions that dominate all of us when the test comes.

The women are more interesting than the men. Accustomed to business deals demanding firm purpose and iron restraint, many of the men players retain the mask through long hours, but the women, unless they are professional gamblers, swiftly succumb to the excitement of hazard.

Fingers, eyes, and lips telegraph the joy of gain and the pain of loss better than spoken words.

Women's Tense Moments.
When a woman ceases to notice another woman's clothes she is controlled by a force stronger than guard, and such a force is the passion for play. But the atmosphere of the rooms never loses its high tone. Manners are always correct, and the accepted attitude of disdain for money as money is generally maintained.

A casual visitor walking through the rooms would probably leave with the impression that the players were merely spending an hour in mild excitement, but let him watch those same players hour after hour and he would understand the compelling fascination of the Casino at Deauville.

Only two games are played—chambré-for and baccarat, both childishly simple to learn, and both very difficult to forget.

In a previous article I have said something about the beautiful clothes worn by the lovely women at Deauville, and it is in the Casino that both are seen to perfection.

Poetry of Clothes.

I cannot describe these wonderful dresses in the language of the milliner. Rather should they be described as pictures or poems. There are frocks like moonlight on the green water of a woodland pool; frocks fashioned from the foam of the sea breaking on a coral shore; frocks reflecting the glory of the setting sun; frocks formed from the gold of wind-stirred wheat; frocks gleaming like ice and sparkling like frozen snow; frocks purple as plums and red as cherries; frocks green as jealousy, and white as purity; frocks made of flame; and frocks made from the morning mist.

And what of the jewels that every woman wears? How may one describe the flashing of diamonds, the lustre of pearls, the glow of rubies, the gleam of emeralds?

How may one convey the effect of rare gems clasped on white arms, caressing dainty fingers and nestling in pink ears? The very stars seem to have been stolen to glitter at a woman's will from midnight till dawn.

The Man Who remembers.

Apart from the rooms, the Casino has other charms—less thrilling but delightful. The attraction of the dance, the music of the opera, the stimulating influence of witty conversation over exhilarating meals and drinks served by perfect waiters.

Polltiness here is more than a pose; it is a religion. Money has smoothed the way and life flows easily through the gilded halls. Everybody expects to know something, and the physiognomist knows it all. He is the official with the

COPIED FROM BOOK.

LOVE LETTER OF QUOTATIONS.
READ AT BOW STREET.

When the schoolmaster Edward Lawrence Patrick O'Toole, aged 61, of Dudley House School, Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E., appeared on remand at Bow Street an extraordinary love-letter was read.

O'Toole is charged with perjury, said to have been committed when he brought a High Court action for slander against Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, of Catford. In this action, which he lost, he swore that he was not guilty of misconduct with Miss Mabel Howard, but Miss Howard has stated that she worked as a servant at the school, and that O'Toole was the father of her three children.

The love letter was written by a man named Elgin, whom Miss Howard met in 1922 at a cafe kept by her sister in Oxford.

LOVE LETTER READ.
Questions were put to Miss Howard about Elgin by Mr. Vine, who is defending O'Toole, and the magistrate read the letter. It contained the following extracts:—

Mr. Dearest Mabel,—You may think me only a fairweather lover, but I hope you will not tell me for that. I have tested your love, and know you are different to the girl I am engaged to. You don't wish to slip the cable the moment you know my position: I place my trust and belief in you utterly and entirely. I want to know if there is an aspirant for your hand, for if so I am sufficiently conceited not to be jealous.

You know of the position, that I am under a cloud at home with my people. The day you can put your hand on your heart, look me straight in the eyes, and say you love another man better than me, I shall be prepared to resign you to him. (Our love is eternal. Nothing can destroy it. It is as difficult to destroy our love as it is for the mountain range, upon which I am looking at the moment of writing this letter, to move towards the town and bury it. Oh, my sweet, the truth we plighted is for ever and ever. I believe that nothing can destroy our love, that even death itself would be powerless to destroy it.

Sometimes I feel that our love will live for countless ages. You shall always be food to my brain; there shall be no hour of the day or night that you will not be by my side in this life and until death blots out my senses that state will last. If ever a woman can have a man's life, present and to come, that life which mine is yours. It is a germ which you can raise or destroy; you can nourish it until it bursts into bloom or you and fate may destroy it. There is no height that I cannot rise to by your side; there is no depth to which I cannot sink for you.

What does this all lead to? Well, it is to make a sacrifice for me. I ask you to give me your life as a sacrifice. I want you to marry me. If you will but promise me I will work hard until I get right and reconciled to my people. I don't want to wait long for the happy day.—Yours till death, Elgin.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENT.

The magistrate, having read the letter, said that sentences were in quotation marks.

Miss Howard said that Elgin copied the letter out of a book of quotations. She said she never answered the letter, nor did she see Elgin again.

The Magistrate: You thought he was not quite right in his mind?—I did, sir.

The Magistrate: From the letter I should have thought so too.

Answering Mr. Vine, Miss Howard admitted that her sister advised her to drop Elgin.

Miss Howard said Elgin was brought to her sister's care by a woman who saw him standing in the street at Oxford and took pity on him. Her sister gave him food and sheltered him for two nights, the woman who found him having promised to pay expenses.

Mr. Lyecester, the magistrate in remanding O'Toole in custody for a week, offered to accept bail in two sureties of £500 each to one of £1,000.

Sonnet, he said, could find out what bail he could get, and if the Court thought it inadequate, counsel could go to the Vacation Judge and see what he considered reasonable bail.

piercing eyes and the vigilant moustache, whose duty it is to know by sight everyone who has the right of entry to the rooms. He is something between a Scotland Yard detective and a "Who's Who."

After your first visit your face is indexed in his mind, and he never makes a mistake. That man's sleep must be haunted by faces he has yet to meet.

When the rooms become overheated and the ceaseless interchange of money fails, it is pleasant to walk on the terrace inhaling the scent of the flowers and listening to the music of the sea singing a lullaby to ears deaf to all things but the elusive whisper of wealth.

MURDER REVENGE.

TWO INFORMERS KILLED.
"ONE-ARMED WOLFE."

A remarkable drama of revenge was enacted in Muncie, Indiana, when a man and woman who had informed on Gerald Chapman, a notorious bank robber and murderer now under sentence of death, were shot dead by friends of the condemned man.

The victims were Mr. Ben Hanco, a farmer, and his wife, who were overtaken while motoring and were riddled with bullets. The woman was killed instantly, and the husband, who was removed to hospital before he died, said: "Dutch Anderson and One-Armed Wolfe got me."

Anderson and Wolfe were Chapman's accomplices in many of his crimes. The police started a hue and cry, and Wolfe was traced to the home of his mother-in-law, where he was arrested, but he refused to disclose his movements during the day. Anderson is still at liberty.

Since his arrest last January, Chapman has continually boasted that vengeance would be wrought on his betrayers.

NOW READY.

THE CHINA YEAR BOOK 1925.

EDITED BY H. G. W. WOODHEAD.

Large And More Comprehensive Than Ever.

The present (1925-6) issue of the CHINA YEAR BOOK is again considerably larger than any of its predecessors. The Chapters on "Mines and Minerals," "Education," "Products," "Labour," "Opium," "Commerce," "Shipping," "Currency," etc., have been rewritten and brought up to date. The Report of the Shanghai Child Labour Commission is reprinted in full in the Chapter in "Labour." "The Political Summary" describes events up to the end of March, 1925. The Chapter on "Defence" appears at the end of the Book. New Chapters include a Summary of Medical Events, a "Bibliography for 1924," and a documented Chapter on "China's Constitutions and Election Laws." THE TERMS OF THE GOLD FRANC SETTLEMENT ARE INCLUDED IN AN APPENDIX.

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Overland China Mail.

(The weekly edition of the "China Mail." Annual subscription, H.K. \$13 including postage \$15, payable in advance.)

Published by

The Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd.

Printers & Publishers

No. 5, WYNDHAM ST., HONGKONG

Telephone Central 22 & 4641.

Cable Address: — Mail, Hongkong.

All communications should be addressed to the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

London Offices:—The Far Eastern Advertising Agency (London): Ltd., 24, Devonshire Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. G. S. Lannon and Daughter wish to thank all friends for floral tributes and kind expressions of sympathy in their sad bereavement.

Hongkong, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1925.

DIRECT ACTION.

Cynics tell us that the seat of the affection is now centred in the pocket. There is more than a little truth in a somewhat cold fact: "Kind words shall never die," but a reiteration of the obvious leads nowhere. It is a literary *cul-de-sac*. Similarly the heated word—unless it tends to destruction. There has been much "Killing of Kruger" during the last three months. Counsels have been heard on many sides. Memory is a fickle jade and it is just as well that we cannot remember that Mr. Jones said this or suggested that, and Mr. Brown urged the other. There have been many among us quite capable of exceeding the Colonial Government's "Rose water" methods, and teaching the Home Government their duty. Happily, good Government is so by reason of the same and right lines along which it moves. Our own local Government is to be congratulated that when practical issues were laid before it, it did not shrink them, and the Home Government is to

be congratulated on so quickly cabling its willingness to accede to a request that might well have called only for further words of consolation. If it is a fact of natural history that the more you hit a donkey, the more obstinate it becomes, it is likely that this first reply to the series of insults and indignities handed out by lawless factions at Canton is likely to make those factions more obstinate—probably more determined. Time will indicate the truth or otherwise of these observations. But the lesson is plain for all to read. Britain has confidence in her Colony; in those who are mainly responsible for its progress, and at a time of crisis is prepared to give the aid which is a practical demonstration of that confidence. Sneers, and 'Innuendo that they are in league with imperialism and traitors to their own country, are likely to be aimed at local Chinese merchants; but facts are one thing, fallacies another. And this being so it will be well to let those rage "furiously together" who wish to do so, and for those of a sober spirit to press quietly forward to a state of peace and progress. We are not concerned at the moment with any thought of the manner in which the £3,000,000 loan will be distributed—or how far it is likely to go in alleviating a trade crisis. Our concern is chiefly with the great fact that a decided and direct piece of action has been decided on, without the effusion of any unnecessary "hot air" or the firing of an equally unnecessary shot.

A THOUGHT FOR SUNDAY.

"Acquaint now thyself with Him, and be at peace."
The secret of peace, even in the most storm-driven life, is a loving, whole-hearted study of the ways of God. Truly to know God, as we may learn to know Him through Jesus Christ, inevitably leads on to willing, unquestioning obedience, and that, as inevitably, brings with it inviolable peace of mind. The real reason why the lives of many of us are so restless and unhappy, is that we will not seek after this knowledge—set our feet designedly away from the paths where God is to be found.
It may seem too much to say that the ignorance of God and His ways, which so often goes hand in hand with this pitiable wretchedness

FELONY CHARGES.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF DEAD MAN'S NAME.

SHARE DEALINGS.

Proceedings commenced at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon against the nephew of a deceased man, the charge against the former being that he forged documents purporting to bear the signature of the dead man and relating to the transfer of shares in two Companies, the China Light and Power Company and the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

These two charges, said Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, who prosecuted for the Crown, came under the heading of felonies and a third, that of forging a letter requesting outstanding dividend warrants of the deceased to be forwarded to him, (defendant) constituted merely a misdemeanour. Dealing with the question as to who had actually been defrauded by the forgeries, the Crown Solicitor said that in the first place the Revenue was, as the deceased died and no duty had been paid. The purchasers of the shares would suffer as well as the companies concerned, who would be forced to issue new scrip in the place of the forgeries. Banks would also suffer if any money had been paid.

Evidence was then called, after which the case was adjourned.

A GENIUS.

HONGKONG'S OPPORTUNITY.

Circumstances permit that Mischa Levitzki can give only one concert in Hongkong, and this is to take place on Saturday next in the Theatre Royal at 9.15 p.m. The opportunity should certainly be seized to hear one of the world's greatest exponent of piano playing. Singapore and Java have already acclaimed Levitzki as among the masters. His critics refer to his "luscious and pearly tone," the "skilful phrasing," and "the wide colour range and the infallible technical sureness." There are other and probably more rapturous remarks, all pointing to the fact that Hongkong has undoubtedly a treat in store for it. Booking is at Moutrie's. Early opportunity should be taken to procure tickets.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ARMY COURTS-MARTIAL

(To the Editor of the China Mail).

Sir.—I notice that within these years, military courts-martial are a frequent occurrence and, from time to time you publish in your columns proceedings of such cases. From what I understand, the public is not allowed to attend these trials. Though the proceedings are reported in the Press, the nature of the sentence has never been made known to the public in spite of the assurance that "the sentence will be promulgated later." I take it that these courts-martial are as common as a Police Court case, and there should be no secrecy about them especially as regards the sentence. The report is not complete when we know of the beginning, but not the end. There is a certain section of the reading public who want to follow incidents and the result of them to the very end and unless they don't mix up with newspaper columns. The public must not be barred from knowing.

Yours, etc.,
A. READER.
Hongkong, September 25.

Jones: I say, 'Smith, which fisherman tells the biggest lies.
Smith: Didn't know that there was any difference in them, old man.
Jones: Oh, yes, there is. The fisherman with the longest arms tells the biggest lies.

observable in certain lives, is wilful ignorance. But all who pass their days in company of mere human erring men and not of angels, know the truth of it. Many, no doubt, do wrong out of blind, irresponsible lack of knowledge of the right. But many more, deliberately prepare their hearts for transgression by wilfully blotting out God's light from the path. If it is not wilful ignorance of God, it is something worse in them—wilful forgetfulness. They leave off praying, leave off church-going, leave off loving and all that love implies, and finally leave off thinking any thoughts but those bounded by the senses.
And all this makes downright sin so fatally easy. A man is in the neck in the mire of the world before he is aware that his feet have begun to slide.

SHREDS AND

It would appear from the results of the municipal and

world whistling championship recently held in Jersey City, N.J., that in the sphere of whistling the boys of the world can put it all over the girls. For the news stories tell that not one of these latter came even near to winning at any playground. On the other hand, some of the boys accomplished almost unbelievable results. We read, for instance, in an editorial describing the event, that "one boy produced astounding effects, although he had only two teeth. Another shamed the locomotive by performing with all fingers in his mouth at one time." But it appears that in volume, sonority, resourcefulness and tunelessness, the girls simply could not deliver the goods. Of course there are some girls who have developed the art of whistling to a high degree, but when one comes to think of it, it is nearly always a fact that such instances represent a matter of intensive cultivation and do not, as is the case of the whistling boy, constitute an apparently inherent and ineradicable trait of character!

The Rev. Spiritual Songs. A. T. Woodman Dowling, formerly of St. Andrew's, Kowloon, has killed two birds with one stone. In compiling a small book of "Spiritual Songs" to coincide with the petitions in the Lord's prayer, he has compiled a poetic anthology of no small literary merit. The index of

From all that terror teaches,
From lies of tongue and pen,
From all the easy speeches
That comfort cruel men,
From sale and profanation
Of honour and the sword,
From sleep and from damnation
Deliver us, O Lord.

The inclination is to quote from this modest anthology compiled for the particular use of Southwold Parish Church, but space forbids. It has found its way to Hongkong and is likely, at least, to give one reader infinite pleasure for many a day to come.

TO INDIA BY STEAM.

The railway centenary celebrations which have recently taken place, received such prominence that they tend to obscure similar anniversaries of other events which have had an equally beneficial influence upon the life of the community, but which have not been of the same spectacular nature, writes Ewen H. Smith, A.M.I.N.A. in the "Sunday Times."

One hundred years ago to-day the first steamship sailing to India was undertaken in response to an offer by the Government, for the first steamship making the voyage to India within a specified period of time.

On August 16, 1825, the "Enterprise," a wooden vessel 122 feet in length of 470 tons, fitted with paddle engines of 120 horse-power, left Falmouth in an effort to secure this prize. On June 25, 1826, the "Liverpool Chronicle" contained an interesting account of the voyage, by which the owners were able to secure their reward, and showing that the trip had been made in 112 days, the vessel having arrived at its destination on December 8, after an eventful voyage along the sea route opened out to commerce by Vasco da Gama 82 years previously. Sixty days were spent under steam, eleven days were occupied with bunkering in ports en route, while the remaining forty-three days were made with the use of sail power in addition to the engine power.

A RASH PROPHECY.

With the removal of the monopoly which the Honourable East India Company had held for the trading to India in 1814, numerous sailing ships had entered this field of competition, and it was essential that some effort should be made to establish a reliable service in order to ensure the safety and punctuality of the mails, for the disappearance of the old "John Company's" service was foreshadowed, and indeed, actually happened in 1833. The introduction of steam at this time did not necessarily mean a speedier service. The "East Indiamen" and the subsequent sailing ships on this route, which were closely modelled on the lines of the "East Indiamen," but without their fancy embellishments, were capable, with favourable weather conditions, of making equally great, if not greater, speeds than the steamers. In adverse seasons, however, the steamers were able to plough their way through with the assistance of machinery, which at that time was carried as an auxiliary to sail power rather than as the prime mode of propulsion, while the sailing ships would be "loved to" or "becalmed."

The "Times," commenting upon this trip, forecasts that it does not seem probable that a passage by such means will ever become a common one, and it is interesting to note that the effort to organize a steamship mail service via the Cape were abandoned, and the regular mail service, as we know it, was developed from the inauguration of an overland service, which, in the early days, was a stagecoach, and which, in the later days, was a railway, and did the voyage in

about fifty days. This route, which had virtually remained closed since the growth of the Ottoman Empire and shut it up almost 400 years previously was reopened to provide the inspiration for cutting the Suez Canal, which has had the most revolutionary effect in the establishment of our Empire in the East.

CARRIAGE OF MAILS.

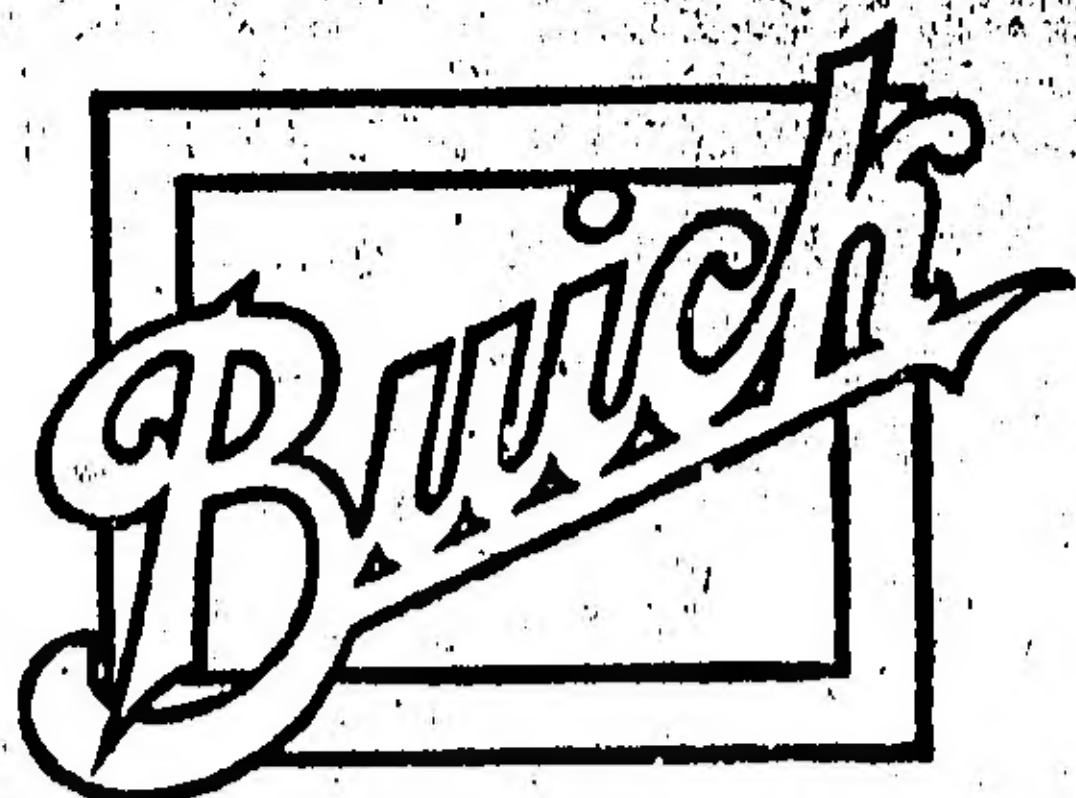
Until the year 1837 the mails had been carried by Government steamers to Spain, and thence overland to Gibraltar where Government vessels again carried them to Alexandria for transportation over the Isthmus to Suez. In 1837 tenders were invited for the carriage of the mails to Spain, which the newly established Peninsular Steam Navigation Company secured. The first vessel employed on this service was the "Iberia," a wooden paddle steamer, 150 ft. in length and 24 ft. 3 in. in beam, of 515 tons, fitted with engines of 180 horse power, and having a speed of 9 knots.

In 1840 tenders were invited for the carriage of mails by sea to Alexandria. The Peninsular Company was reconstructed, and under incorporation by Royal Charter, became the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company, and secured the tender for this service, holding it from then until present times. The Government still took responsibility for the service east of Suez until 1842, when the P. & O. S. N. Company, through the development of their fleet, were able to undertake the whole of the voyage to India by sea, subsequently developing the service to Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong. The wooden steamers "Oriental" and "Percussor" were built, of 230 ft. length and 1,800 tons, with the improved side-lever engines of 420 horse-power, and maintained the services for some time, but with the inclusion of carriage of passengers, in addition to the mails, the growth of the fleet was rapid.

FROM PADDLE-WHEEL TO SCREW. Every possible improvement in the design and construction of the ships was embodied as soon as it became available, and so in time the methods of construction altered from wood to iron, and later to steel. The paddle-wheel propulsion was displaced by the screw propeller, the primitive form of side-lever and oscillating engines were superseded by the compound engine, the triple, and later, the quadruple expansion engine, so that the history of the mail ships to India has become a history of the development of steamship propulsion.

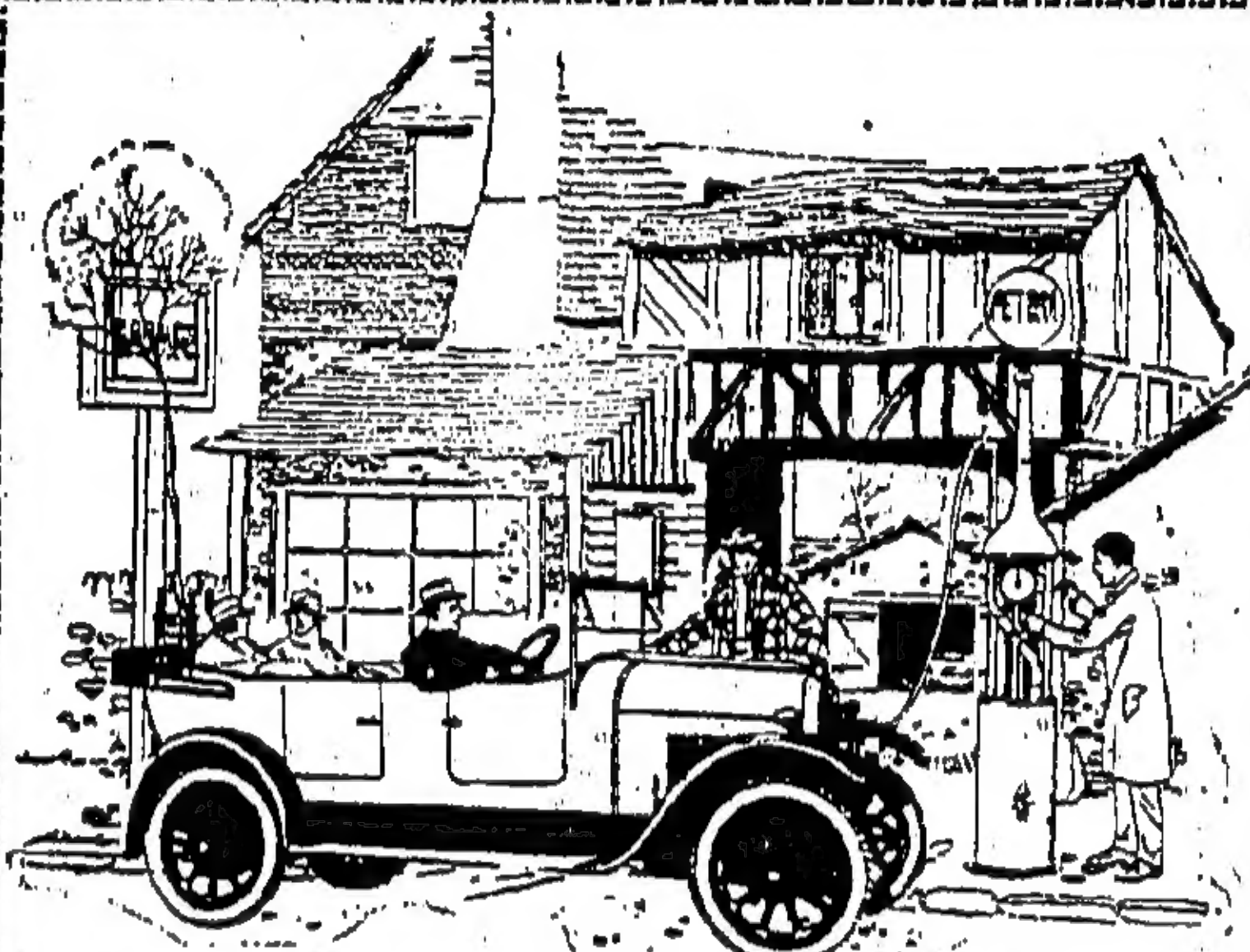
With the opening of the Canal in 1869 the necessity of transshipping the mails disappeared, and a new type of vessel was evolved to suit the through passage to India, the "Marzipan" and "Kaiser-Hind" being the earliest of this improved class. The development of the service from this date is modern history, but it is not without interest to note that this thirtieth anniversary of steamship travel to India will be marked by the introduction of the four vessels of the new "Ranchi" class, all introducing a degree of comfort into the service which is an advance of anything that has been attained in the past, despite the high standard which has been so long established.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Army official rate of the dollar for all payments fixed in sterling, which have to be made in Hongkong, and on the China Station during the month of October, 1925, will be 2/4.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ended September 12, amounted to 88,271 tons, and the sales during the period to 69,874 tons.

At 1.35 p.m. yesterday, the local American Consulate-General received the following storm warning from the Manila Observatory:—Typhoon in about Lat. 14 N., Long. 137 E., moving West-North-West.

Near the prison at Malang, in Desu Pandeau, a holy well has been discovered, which has been dry for years, but it is suddenly giving water, states the Sumatra Bode. The water, which is crystal clear during daytime, changes to red at night. Thousands of natives visit the well for the so-called holy water. A native is supposed to have dreamed that this well will again be dry within a few days and that a native boy of about 14 years of age will emerge from the source from which the water now flows.

Notwithstanding that next year will mark the 50th anniversary of the Bayreuth Opera House, there will be no Bayreuth festival to celebrate the event. Even the significance of such an anniversary cannot induce the powers that be to relax the custom of having the festival on two consecutive years with an intermission the year following. In 1927, however, there will be a compensating festival with "The Ring" and "Parsifal," while "Rienzi" will be produced for the first time.

So realistic are the "plastic" films—in which the figures stand out as in actual life—being shown at the London Coliseum that one actually heard members of the audience express disbelief that it was a film that was being shown. The fact that at first they were not convinced is not surprising, for the figures that appeared upon the screen in natural flesh tints, amid naturally coloured surroundings, might have been those of actual stage artists. This stereoscopic film is the invention of an Italian, and has been developed by two Swiss brothers.

People with tears streaming down their cheeks rushed across the street at Aberystwyth. Once across the street their tears gave place to laughter as they watched the weeping people on the other side. The cause of this emotional scene was a leakage of ammonia from a refrigerator in a shop.

"The immediate cause of the present difficulties in China is national pride," according to Archibald Bullock, head of the department of education in the Central China Teachers' College for the last 20 years, who has just returned to the United States on furlough. The Shanghai riot he declared to be "comparable to the battle of Lexington and Concord."

Two English and two American motor omnibuses, the latter from New York and Chicago, can now be seen in the streets of Berlin, where they make a very favourable impression. They were imported by the General Omnibus Company of Berlin, which wants to try them out in the city. So far, the public appears to prefer them to the omnibuses of German make, but it is difficult to say whether this is due to any advantages they may offer or whether this liking is merely an outcome of curiosity on the part of the public. At any rate, the London omnibuses appear to make less noise than the German ones, and the American omnibuses are generally noted for their brilliant illumination in the evening.

The return of the Citroën Mission, which traversed Africa, has been greeted with enthusiasm in the French Press. For nine months MM. Haardt and Audin-Dubreuil have, with their collaborators, penetrated into the most difficult regions of central Africa and have shown that the automobile has a special value as a vehicle of exploration. Their journey has been followed with the utmost interest. There were many sceptics, but it has been proved that the roads traced by René Caille, Stanley, Livingstone and others can now be taken with comparative security and ease, thanks to the motor car. The Sahara is no longer an obstacle. As the result of this mission, many interesting specimens and a wealth of documentation have been acquired. Thousands of photographs and tens of thousands of yards of cinematographic films have been produced.

On the authority of the London Chamber of Commerce, it is learned that during the holiday months more especially, the demand for young male shorthand writers is greater than the supply. The reason is not that there are no unemployed in that calling, but that there is a surplus of inefficient.

A lady reader confesses that she is anxious for the time to come round when she can get to work with her almond-scented whitewash. Is there not, quite seriously, a future for the firm that can perfume its paints? Size and turpentine in particular cry aloud for the sachet treatment. There seems no more reason for nasty smelling paints than for nasty tasting physic.

Philatelists have paid subscriptions to everything from a public park to a consumptive's home. Mexico is now overrun with grasshoppers, but is without money to combat the plague. So they have issued a special set of stamps which have to be fixed to every letter and parcel, thus producing some revenue, but the plague will really be "stamped" out in order that philatelists' collections may be complete.

The German Foreign Office has instructed its representatives throughout Europe and North America to grant visas free of charge to all foreign sportsmen coming to Germany for sporting competitions of any description. The measure is the result of a request by the German Sporting Union, which also had asked that the Foreign Office take up with other governments the question of reciprocal passports for German sportsmen taking part in foreign competitions.

The Druses, with whom the French are now involved in Syria, are one of the most mysterious races of the world. They are believed to have sprung from a mixture of Eastern tribes with a strong Arab infusion, though Druse tradition asserts a Chinese connection. When, in 1016, Hakim Biamillah declared himself in Cairo to be an incarnation of the Deity there was a violent reaction, he was killed, and his follower, Duruzi, fled into Syria; hence the Druses. Their faith has been described as a mixture of Mohammedanism, Judaism, Christianity, Greek philosophy, Persian mysticism, and certain Chinese beliefs.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Shanghai Community Church celebrated its fifth birthday yesterday. The evening's programme was divided into two parts, a "Tour of Pleasureland," and a musical and miscellaneous programme.

Pauvo Nurmi, the champion distance runner, is now a Finnish knight and the possessor of the White Rose. These honours were conferred upon the athlete by President Reinander upon Nurmi's return from America and were in recognition of his advancement of Finnish interests through his athletic prowess.

It was due chiefly to the strenuous efforts of Mr. H. Ellis, local manager of Linotype and Machinery, Ltd., who, it is stated in Editor and Publisher (New York), acted as linotype operator and pressman, that two British and one American newspaper in Shanghai were able to appear when the Chinese employees suddenly walked out. White members of the editorial and reporting staffs assisted as linotype operators.

Dr. O'Hara, Shanghai inter-port cricketeer, was complainant at the Mixed Court against a Chinese who had stolen the radiator top off his car while it was standing in front of the American Club. The watchman at the Club had seen the accused take the top from the radiator and when he was searched it was found in his pocket. The Court records showed a previous conviction against this man. A sentence of one month's imprisonment was imposed.

A picturesque wedding took place at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, when Miss Ru-Ku Kathleen Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Carter, of Dunedin, New Zealand, became the bride of Mr. Charles Frederick Taylor, son of the late Mr. J. F. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor of Suffolk. Mr. D. McAllister, gave the bride away and the matron of honour was Miss M. A. Pollard, whose daughters, Wynne and Cecile, were flower girls. M. W. O'Neill was best man.

"A Syncopated Cocktail" is the title of a musical revue staged by the men of the U.S.S. "Black Hawk" at Garrison Hall, Tsing-tao.

Mr. Eric Rice, Special Commissioner for the Overseas League, and formerly of Hongkong, organised two delightful concerts in June, at Vernon House, London, at which a large number of visitors from overseas were present, and a sum of nearly £40 was placed to the War Memorial Fund as a result.

Word has come from Africa that Stewart Edward White, the American novelist and sportsman, was recently badly mauled by a leopard at which he was aiming. Mr. White, accompanied by Dr. Arthur H. Young, and Dr. T. Saxton Pope, left last March on a six months' expedition to hunt wild game with bow and arrows only.

M. Briand, a leading figure in the news, has been credited with Irish ancestry. According to one French genealogist, the ex-Premier is descended from one Connell Briand, who migrated from Ireland to Nantes, where he became overseer in a bleaching factory. According to Connell Briand's story, he was a descendant of the great King Brian Boru.

Miss Marcella Duggan, being still a schoolgirl, finds no use for Nalders, the house bequeathed to her by her late stepfather, Lord Curzon, and it has come into the market. Containing about 16 rooms and fitted with all necessary modern conveniences, it is pleasantly situated on the cliffs of the North Foreland, with a great view out to sea. Lord Curzon, like the late Lord Northcliffe, was aware of the breathing qualities of Thanet air. That the King and Queen share the conviction was proved when they left their younger sons to school there, and at Broadstairs the Queen employed her one-and-half-day on a train.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, widow of the late President, was among the visitors at a recent meeting of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva.

Lord Oxford's motto for his coat of arms, "Sine macula macula," represents an heraldic term originated in Brittany by the Lords of Rohun. A free rendering of it is "armour in the modern word from the same root, without a blemish"—or immaculate. The "macula" was a lozenge-shaped piece of metal used on medieval armour, and this is part of the coat of the Yorkshire Asquiths, which Lord Oxford has adopted. "Macula" meant a spot.

The Queen follows with great interest the fortunes of the island folk of the North of Scotland, and she is perturbed that there is so much distress among the women up there owing to the demand for Shetland shawls having fallen away during the last few years. The Queen intends to bring about a revival of the Shetland shawl during the next few months. Of course, if her Majesty and the Duchess of York once started to wear them, such shawls would soon become the rage again, and make the lot of the Shetland women a happier one.

Princess Mary is the first member of the Royal family to be enrolled as an Oddfellow. She has been initiated as an honorary member of the Harmony Lodge, Knaresborough, of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows Friendly Society. Lord Lascelles has been for some time an honorary member of the Royal Earl of Harwood Lodge, and the two young sons of Princess Mary and Lord Lascelles have already been admitted to the juvenile branch of that Lodge, which was established at Harwood in 1842, and with which four generations of the Lascelles family have now been connected. The Harmony Lodge was established twenty-one years earlier.

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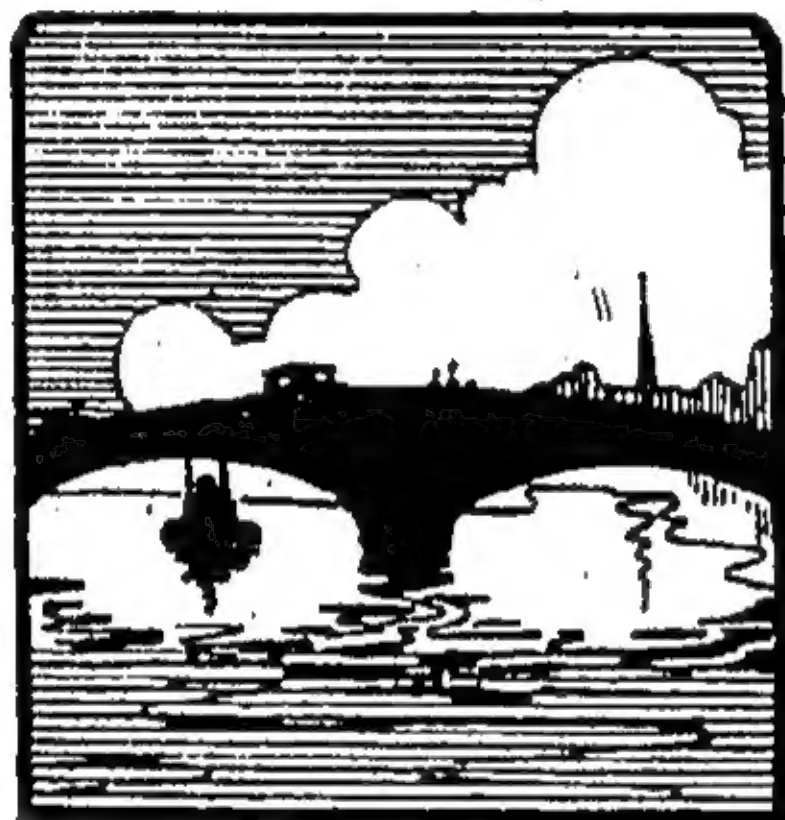
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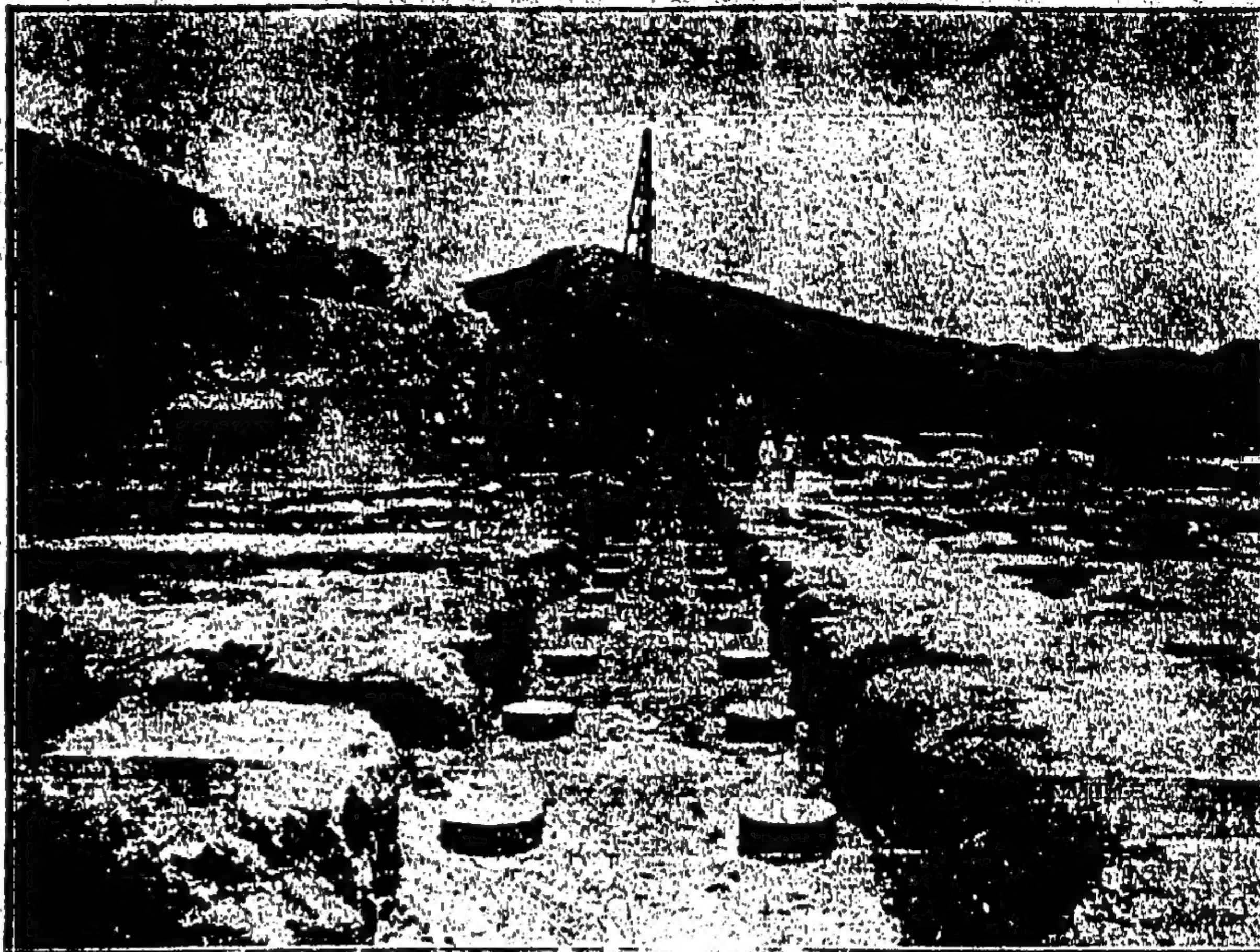


Photo by courtesy of the Company.

Great progress has been made at the site for the new Government Jail, at Ngau Shi Wan, on the mainland. The Hongkong Excavation, Pile Driving & Construction Co., Ltd., with their "Raymond Concrete Pile Driving Equipment" (seen in the middle background) have put in many of the thousands of piles necessary for the foundations. Some of the piles are seen in rows in the middle of the photo. As described in the "China Mail" when the work commenced, this system of pile driving is much superior to the old hand-driven method and has much to commend itself.

LOCAL BASEBALL CHAMPIONS.



Photo by Ying Ming.

The baseball team of the South China Athletic Association, together with officials and friends. Last Saturday, the Chinese beat the Japanese team in a close game and thus won the local league championship.

ITALIAN BIRDMAN.



Photo by courtesy of the A.P.C., Hongkong.
Colonel di Pinedo, the Italian aviator, snapped when taking on "supplies" at Manila, on his Italy-to-Japan flight.

TUESDAY'S BIG PARADE.

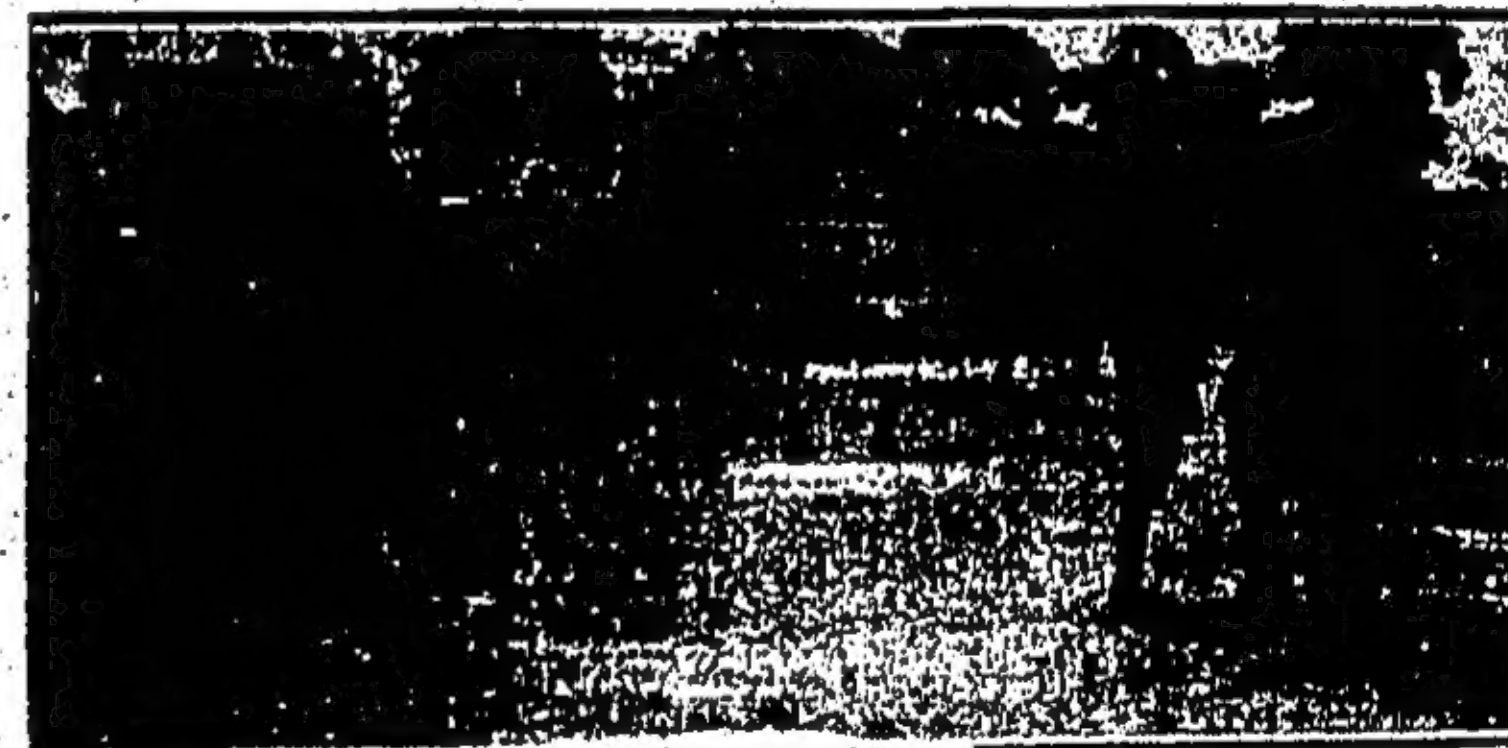


Photo by Ying Ming.

A recipient being awarded a medal from the N.E.A., at the Murray Parade Ground on Tuesday. H's Excellency Major-General C. C. Luard (the G.O.C.) gave away to men of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, the "Young Soldiers' Cup and medals" of the National Rifle Association. The General is pinning a medal on a private's tunic, Lt-Col. F. S. Montague Bates (the O.C. of the regiment) has his back to the camera (on the right) and other recipients are drawn up on the left.

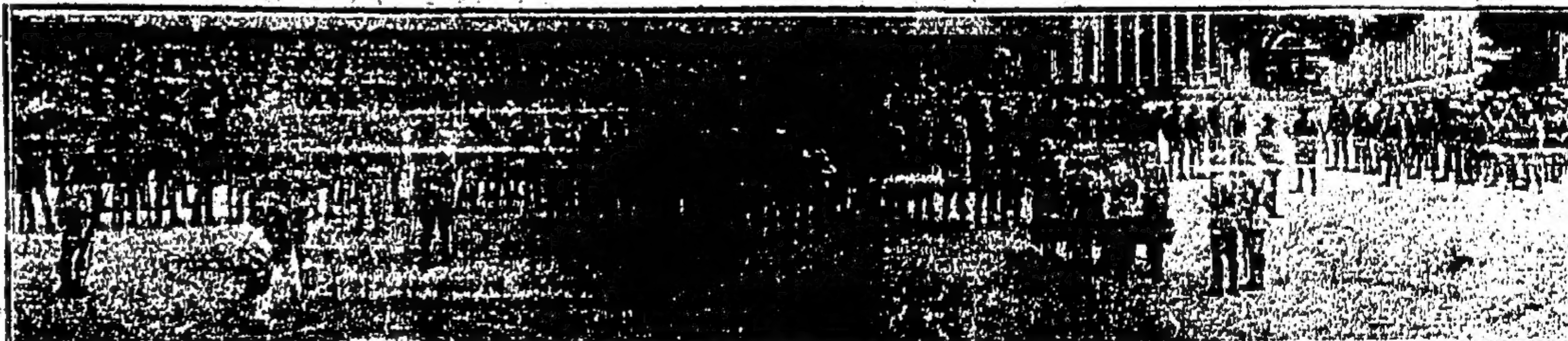
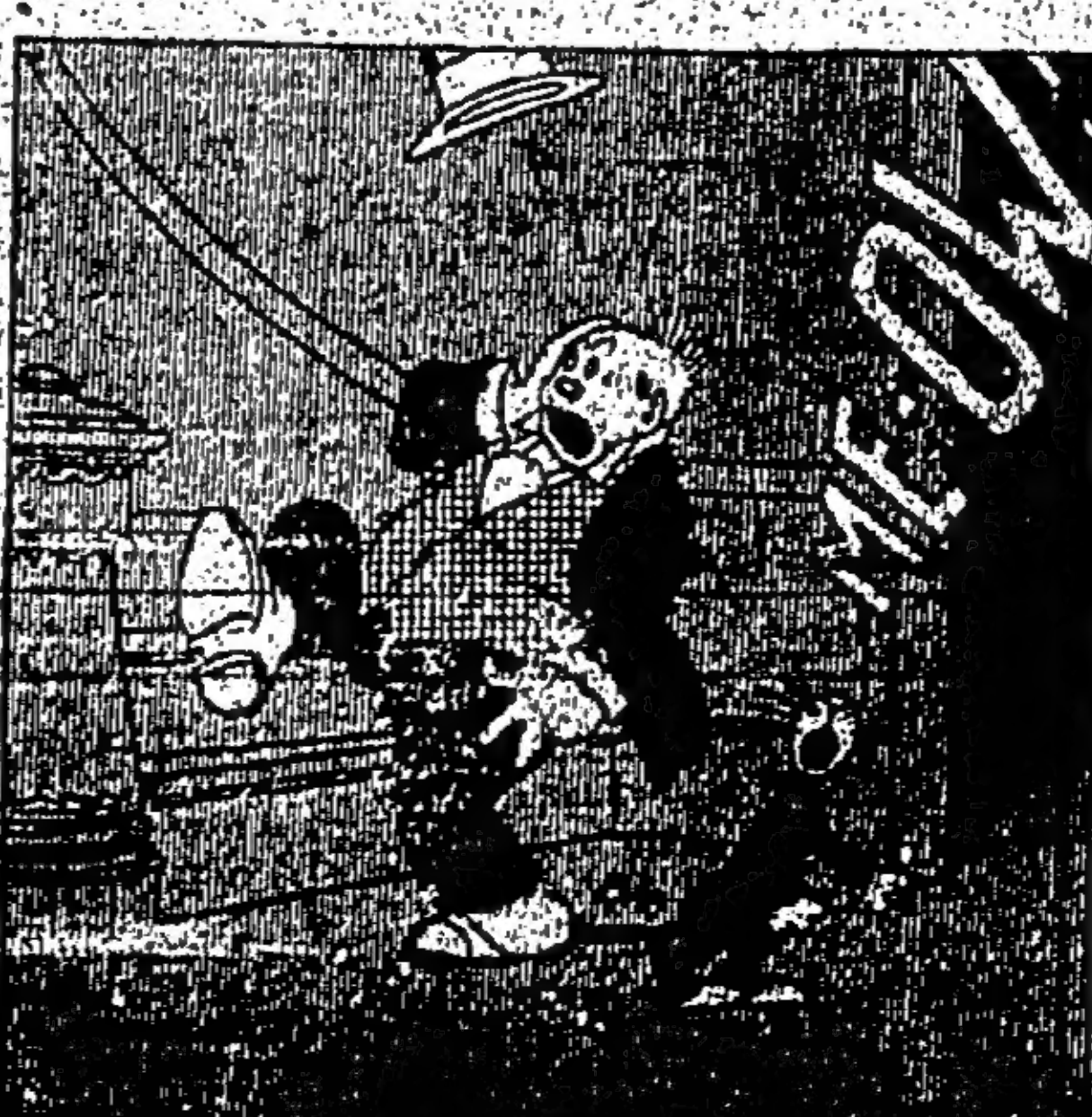


Photo by Ying Ming.

A part of the 760 officers and men (of the Surrey Regiment) who were drawn up on the Parade ground when the N.E.A. trophies were handed out by the General Officer Commanding.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



When Fashion Runs True to Type



To Each and Every Type Belong Certain Fabrics and Lines—Fashion Adopts and Adapts Accordingly.

Writers of all the ages have given advice as to fashion—its adoption and its retention—and while they have differed, somewhat, in their definition, the consensus of opinion is that it must be followed in moderation.

"Be neither too early in the fashion, nor too long out of it; nor at any time in the extremes of it."

In the majority of cases this should be a standardized rule, for any gathering will prove that it is only the occasional—and unusual—woman that can adopt the new when it is newest and still be truly individual. Certain characteristics are always desirable—smartness, charm, becomingness, difference—and these characteristics merge into the one—individuality. It is an admitted fact that styles in general are designed with the slender woman in mind, and it is admitted, with equal assurance, that there are many women of other types than the slim, who are of other types than the beautiful models are designed. And they are adopted by many to whom they are not becoming, partly because the many do not make a personal study of their good and bad points; partly because the many are too busy to do so; and partly because the art of the specialist in dress is not generally known and believed worth while.

There are many different types. While clothes are usually designed for the slender woman of proportionate build, there are many types of women who are very short and many who are very tall; there are well-rounded, medium-sized women; and there are very large women—short, medium and tall. It is only logical that what becomes the one does not become the other, and recent years have seen the establishment and growth of shops that specialize in apparel for the various types. There are not enough of these shops, but the reason is attributable to the general run of women, who prefer the old, to the new and the untried. Suffice it to say that once a woman has proven the value of the specialist in apparel, she will never seek her attire elsewhere. She will admit and appreciate the fact that the saleswoman who has been trained to choose fabrics, colors and lines according to the type of woman who is to wear them, is a better judge than she is herself of what she can wear becomingly.

When the fabrics, lines, trimmings and colors for a certain season have been chosen, then the designer for type begins her work. She knows that broken lines, bold patterns, high collars and frockish styles are for the slim woman, not for the medium or the stout figure, for even the woman who is merely inclined to be plump covets slenderness, and if she dresses correctly she may have at least the appearance of being so. Too many women choose their clothes from a picture in a fashion magazine, or from its appearance on a model. Such a choice is fatal, even when one is slender, for even if she may wear "practically anything," it stands to reason that some fabrics are more becoming than others, and some colors are more becoming than others, and some trimmings more attractive.

Advice, though, has been given the stout woman, for her problem is the most difficult to solve. There are considerable volumes of literature on the subject, which, if adopted, will help her as much as it has not.

Most women of full figure insist on keeping to unrelieved black or blue, in the mistaken idea that they are well-dressed, no matter what the model. A large woman in an all-black dress is, in many cases, a most unattractive person, for she is gloomy—and there is much of her! Usually the advice to the stout woman consists of explicit directions as to what she may not wear, with never a word as to what she may, and so many things are eliminated that it seems almost impossible to have any variety at all from which to choose. What The Stout Woman Should Avoid. A few of the usual "Don'ts" include broken lines at the waist; too short skirts; too bright or light colors; satin and shiny surfaced materials or those that sink in around the ankles; noticeable trimmings and accessories; one material over another; dark colors absolutely unrelieved; and fuzzy, fuzzy things. These are a few of the most important rules that should be followed, but there are as many, if not more, rules that specify "Do."

While self-trimmings have their place in the scheme of things, a touch of colour—a smart new colour—should be introduced into the scheme. It may be a vestee; it may be a long line from neck to hem; it may be at the girdle, but not in the girdle. The oval, the square or the V-neckline—the latter filled in to a square; panels—defined rather than fluted; overdrapes, carefully handled; and every type of trimming that tends to increase height.

The large woman may not forget the value of tailored undergarments and a perfectly fitting corset—every bit of advice—however short—should begin and end with this. Jersey silk is a suggestion for lingerie, although the general trend is toward tailored things. There is no advice, except that one consult an expert corsetier, so far as the choice of a corset is concerned, for every figure presents its individual problems. A wise student of types stresses the value of the background, pointing out the obvious fact—obvious when one's attention has been called to it—that a large woman looks larger when she is dressed in the same colour as her background, she may become simply huge in such surroundings.

Models have been chosen with the really large woman in mind, the woman who has no chance of seeming slimmer, whose problem is, first of all, to dress becomingly in a way that detracts from size, and does not call attention to it. If one's desire is for a dress of one colour, unrelieved, then there could be no better choice than the frock of black Georgette, relieved, not by colour contrast, but by the stream of silk and bead embroidery. It has a wide front panel, its width saved from the unbroken breadth that is never becoming, with carefully placed embroideries that break the horizontal lines and accentuate the up and down lines. The squared neck, the sleeve length, the slightly uneven hem-line, and the fullness at the sides; all play a part in the appropriateness of the model to the use of the large woman.

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Satin May Be Used—If One Insists. What a clever designer can do with satin, if one insists on it, is illustrated in a clever frock that makes use of Georgette in a light shade and bead embroidery. Breadth across the front over the Georgette, the waistline is smartly, but not noticeably defined, and the overdrapes on the skirt is effective.

An odd sleeve lends individuality, for it will be noticed that the cuff is attached only at the side back, so that the sleeve suggests the Bishop, but cannot, in any sense of the word, be called by that name. A light coloured frock combines two fabrics—an all-over lace net and Georgette, and the pleating is used for the bodice and the sleeves. Horizontal lines are broken without detracting from perpendicular lines, and the narrow link girdle outlines a slightly lower than normal waist. The scalloped hem edge and dip at one side is a bit unusual.

Summer fabrics have a very definite place in the stout mode, especially the voiles, and the sensible cotton model is typical of the nicety of their styling. It is uncompromisingly plain of line, appreciating the virtues of the surplus closing; the V-neck, squared by a bit of the embroidery that fashions the collar and cuffs; and the wide hip girdle of satin. It is a typical cotton dress of all work—or part play, as the case may be. A figured material—the pattern a part of the fabric itself, and not outlined in colour—is used for the afternoon frock that takes real tailored trimming of solid colour satin. It edges the neckline and forms the vestee; edges

the cape sleeves; edges the lower line of the overblouse. The pattern of the fabric is permitted to outline the hem, and the skirt drops an inch or two below the slip. Obviously the stout woman would not attempt the bouffant, but she must adopt lines quite as unbecoming and ridiculous without realizing it, if she does not follow the precept "Know thyself," in respect to her clothes. And when she has chosen the most appropriate and the most becoming thing, the result depends, in so small measure, on the way she wears them. Which brings us back to the corset—the foundation in every sense of the word, of style.

THAT the newest and smartest fabric for sports is white homespun? It fashions one-button raglan coats; three-patch-pocket suits; and envelope wrap skirts.

THAT the summer suit of alpaca, silk crepe, taffeta or flannel differs from its predecessor of early spring in the detail of coat length? The three-quarter coat is taking the place of the short, hip-length model.

THAT the sports mode has adopted Tussock silk in bold, colourful patterns for the special fashion of the tailored, straight-line frock? Bands of plain colour—the darkest in the design—used on pocket, collar and sleeves.

THAT the scarf increases rather than decreases in popularity? So, too, does the handkerchief square, which may be worn about the throat or the hips, or depend from the pocket. It sends the scarf as a miniature fringe of bird's nest.

THAT the position crown hat—sponsored by a famous Parisian designer—has captured the passing fancy of smart New York women? It is trimmed with ribbon, camelina or bird's nest.

THAT the newest waistcoat—copy to the tailored mode—are made of leather—an imitation alligator, crocodile, blue or brown? Any fabric with a single-button and have been matching season.

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THE LURE OF THE MARK DOWN SALE

Good Riddance Sales," the merchants call them, these offerings of the late summer season. But the term is a happy one from two points of view, for it means opportunity, not only for the merchant who arranges the sale, but for the housewife who appreciates a genuine, worth-while opportunity to replenish either linen closet, wardrobe or household furnishings. There are broken assortments on the shelves of every department store, goods that are the utmost in perfection, but not so be had in every size. There are odd pieces of furniture in the show rooms, of value to the buyer, but impeding the progress of restocking for the demands of winter—so what more natural than the August sale, so far as the merchant is concerned? And what more welcome to the housekeeper, whose motto is "Thrifty," than the release of these goods at sale prices?

Already Fall is here, so far as fashion is concerned. She has put off her summer garments and is being fitted to the garments of a future season. So it is possible for the clever woman to anticipate many of the modes of the coming months by a study of the new things in the windows, in relation to the values offered in the sales. She may capture a frock or a suit at a bargain price that will be quite correct for fall wear, her proof some advance model, that is, forecasting the future. For in three departments especially, the mid-summer mark-down sale is an established thing. Fur sales; sales of white and furniture sales are featured prominently, and running along with them, are special bargain sales in all sorts of departments of apparel.

More and more the woman who lives on a budget has come to realize that the greatest of the opportunities in the world is the mark-down sale. It is indeed, the only time when she can get the things she needs at a price that is within her reach.

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furnished, the time to do it is sale time, if one's needs and the sales can be synchronized. Contrary to the insistent wail of many women, the goods offered at these sales are neither "seconds" nor are they shopworn—they're articles that before the day the sale opens would have cost the customer from ten to twenty—in some cases fifty—per cent more than the sale price. Indeed, many merchants include merchandise that has never really been "in stock," and when it comes to "seconds," reputable stores will mark them so. To deal with stores whose policy does not include this custom is mistaken judgment, and if one is cheated, she has only herself to blame.

The thrifty buyer, seeking quality at prices lower than are generally asked, is watching the advertised announcements of the shops she knows she can trust, planning to take advantage of the bargains she knows they will offer. She knows there will be a wealth of

opportunities in household linens and is sure she can find the furniture—foreign or domestic; antique or modern; suits or single pieces—that she has coveted. All the essentials of a well-grounded house are, somewhere, sometime during these sales, included in the offerings. And there are just as great, perhaps greater opportunities involved in personal apparel, for fashion changes swiftly when it comes to frocks, coats, gowns and furs.

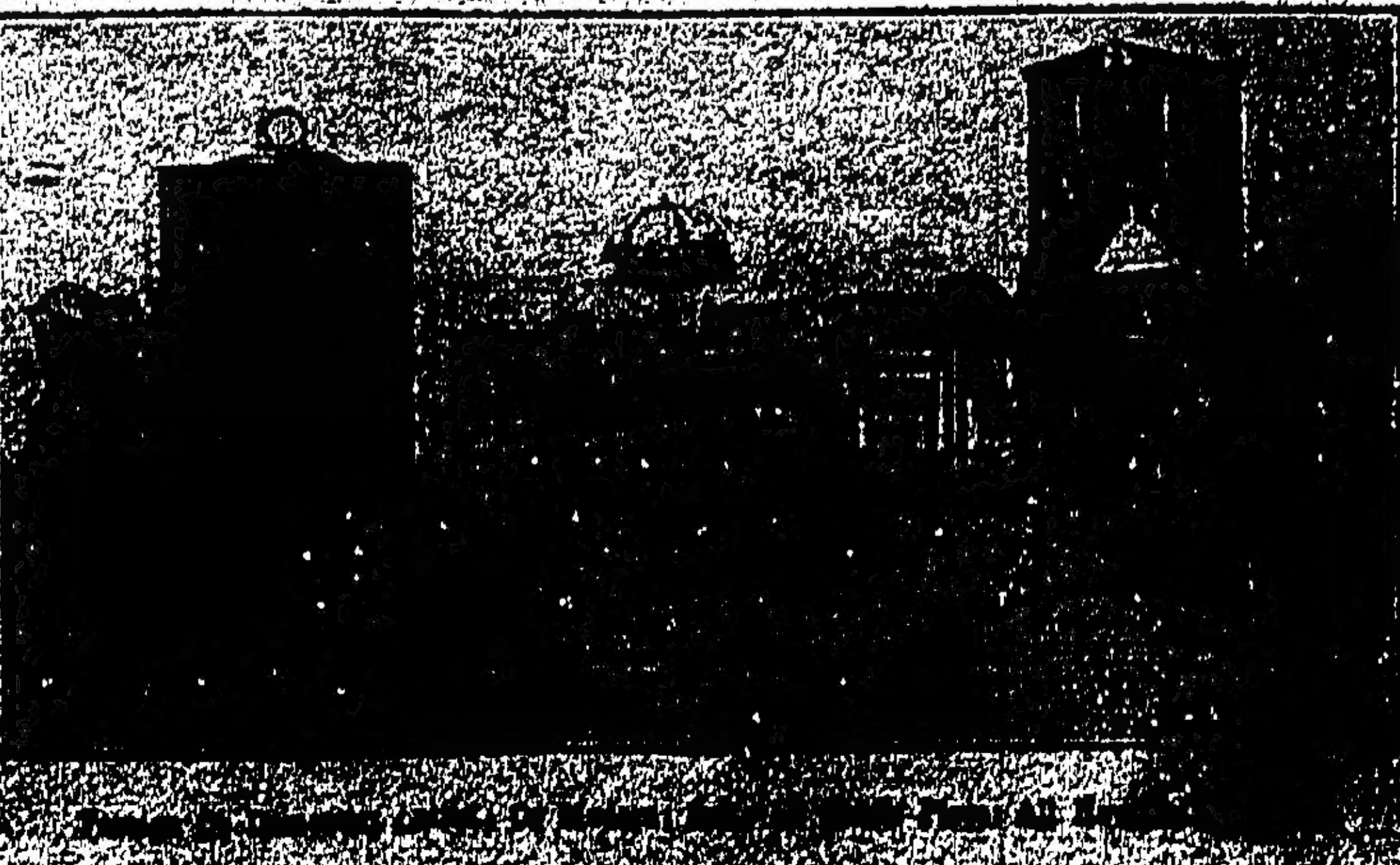
They are too, necessarily, fine underthings—although there is no lack of these—but outer garments, the surplus stock of a passing season, offered at reductions that are unobtainable, until one investigates for herself. Many a woman dresses, apparently, quite beyond her means, though her unlined face shows no signs of the disfiguring wrinkles that are ever the sign of financial worry. The secret of her perfect grooming is the fact that she rarely, if ever, buys a gown in the

height of a regular season, instead patronizes between-season sales, going ahead to coming seasons' fashions very best that the best shops have to offer at prices reduced, sometimes half. Do you say, then, that she always out-of-fashion? That means true was you to interpret fashion mean the passing fancy of the hour, meaning uncertainty, the novelty of having new is important or so to body, if a woman has a good approach of choosing the latest fashions and wearing them because her best and she is quite sure to find the neatest garments in the quality and grace, at the price and on all fronts.

What a better need frock-furnish fur, linen or lingerie—the really woman will practice the gospel of advertisement and attend the therein described—provided, of course, they hold the necessary lure of and object priced—her hat.



The Ideal Place Of Furniture That Makes Beautiful The Empty Wall Space



More than surprise stock with bargain sales, and the wise woman watches for them, and makes use of the opportunity

GAMES OF THE GOBS

Recreation Plays An Important Part in the Life of the Sailor—Baseball Follows the Flag—Many Diversions.

(By NORMAN C. McLOUD.)

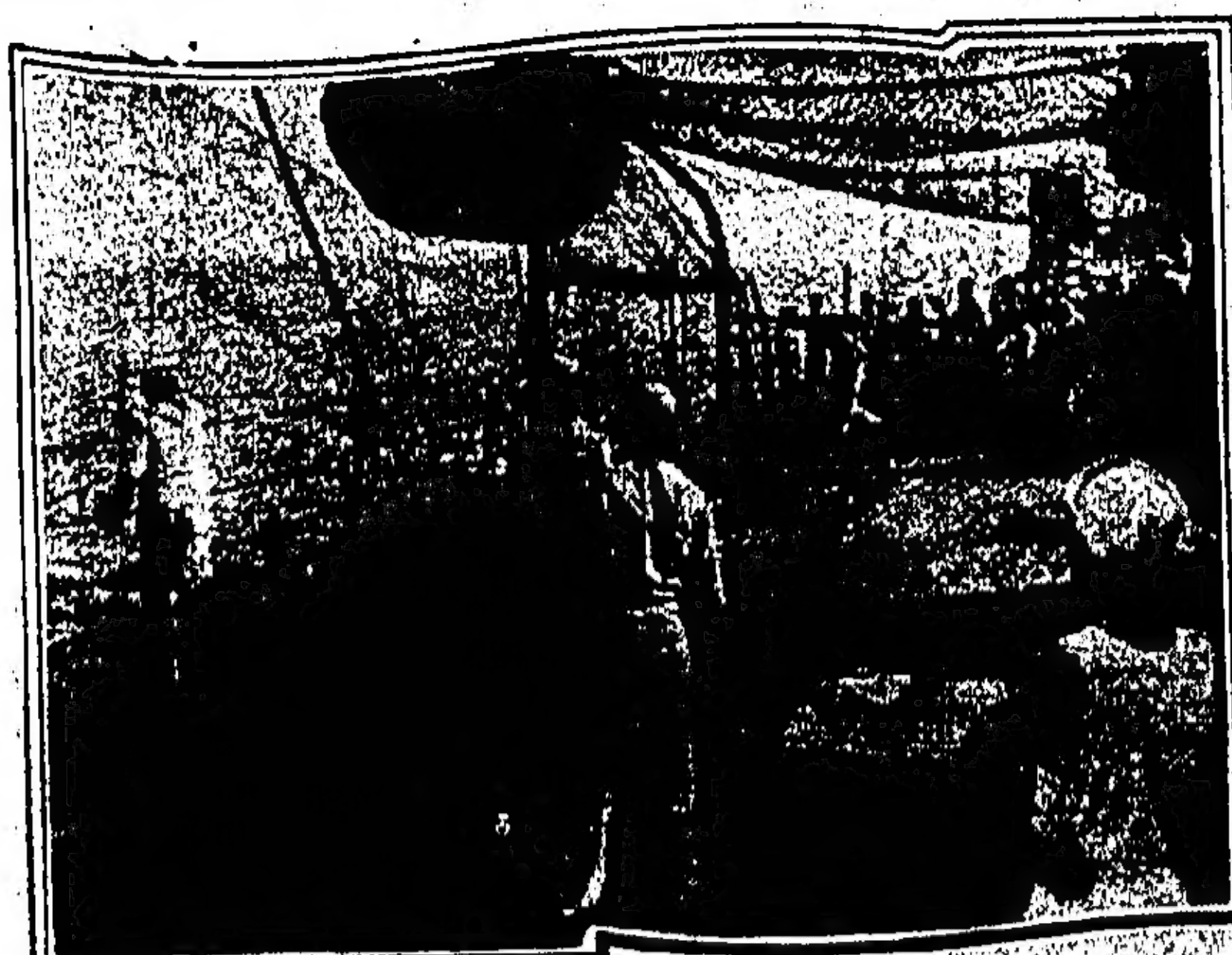
With the American Navy playtime follows the flag. The bluejackets know his games and he makes the most of them. Wherever there is a battleship, a cruiser, a destroyer or any vessel of the fleet, the recreation of the gobs is one of the vital activities of the day, when he works he does it with emphasis. When he plays he goes at it in the spirit of an American school boy on a Saturday holiday.

Playtime in the Navy is one of the bright spots of this branch of the national defence. The gobs are essentially athletic. Perhaps this is due to careful choosing of raw material for admission to the service. Perhaps it comes from youthful exuberance of spirit and a determination to overcome the monotony of a life on the ocean. Possibly both reasons exert their influence. Whatever the reason, the results are manifested wherever there is an assemblage of bluejackets.

The American enlisted man has a diversity of taste. He would as soon swim as play baseball. He would get up a contest of some sort if he were stranded on a desert island. All he needs is somebody with whom to play. The spirit of competition does the rest. Veterans tell me of baseball games in the South Sea Islands, where the natives marvelled at the novelty of the proceedings. They tell me of football in remote corners of the Indian Ocean, and of wrestling matches in Constantinople, of swimming races in the tropical waters of the Caribbean, and of quoits on the coast of Africa. As a matter of fact there are few forms of recreation concerning which they will tell the one who has the inclination to know.

Baseball is one of the prime sports of the Navy. No ship's outfit is complete when it does not include the balls, bats, gloves and uniforms of the American diamond. When the geography furnishes an acre or so of land swift introduction. In fact the ground needn't be very level or very smooth of surface. A Navy baseball line will find satisfaction in a terrain that would fill Babe Ruth with consternation.

Making The Best Of It. They tell me of a game played a few months ago in a small island in the Pacific. The whole island would not have served as a switchyard for a street car. The surface would have been ploughed ground appear as a billiard table. To most of us the place would have suggested anything but baseball. We would have thought of it



BASEBALL PRACTICE ON BOARD A SHIP



POTATO RACE



THE FIGHTING CONTEST



BASEBALL



SWIMMING FROM A SHIP



SAILOR RACES

as the ideal location for an obstacle race of Rocky Mountain goals. This thought, however, would have been due to the fact of slight importance. The things were of slight importance. The real business of the day was a match game between rival nines of the battleship. Nothing else mattered; the game itself mattered tremendously.

Baseball Missionaries. It is safe to say that the Navy has done more for the spread of baseball than any other single influence. American teams have made occasional pilgrimages to England, Europe, Cuba and Australia, with indifferent success. Professional ball games have appeared to carry slight conviction to the minds of alien peoples.

With the Navy, however, the situation is different. The gobs go into a strange country and bring baseball within reach of the crowd. They get the natives to playing it themselves. One of the best educational inspirations in the world is said to be the set of South Sea Islanders abating the umpire after the manner of their

bounce to left or right; or that the grounder just inside of third base stood every chance of being deflected into the ocean between first and second. These things were of slight importance. The things were of slight importance. The real business of the day was a match game between rival nines of the battleship. Nothing else mattered; the game itself mattered tremendously.

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play mates from the battleships. Baseball at sea is one of the major sports of the protracted voyage. In one of the illustrations the camera shows the daily practice conducted by the sailors of a battleship. Pitching and catching are a part of the daily routine. In this, as in all else, the gobs do things "under the guns."

Football And Racing. The football games of the fleet are another phase of the recreation of the gobs. These contests afford one of the reasons a sailor welcomes service at a station on shore.

The foot-race is another favourite diversion in Naval recreation. Constant training is made possible by the vast spaces of deckroom on modern war-craft, and this training serves the purpose of keeping the sprinters in perfect trim for frequent contests. One of the pictures shows a race between sailors at the Long Beach station in California. The camera caught E. W. Ferrin, able seaman, in the act of winning the mile championship of the Pacific fleet.

At Home In The Water. In aquatic sports the American Navy defies the universe. The bluejackets welcome all comers, regardless of nationality or environment.

The swimming exercises of the gobs are not the simple affairs of dress-parade on an American beach or in a finely equipped concrete basin. For him the daily plunge is a matter of climbing as well as an exercise in swimming. His pier is the yard-arm of the ship. His leap is limited only by the height of this arm above water. Its return to the deck is a test of strength in climbing a rope. The beach bath may study the sailor's technique with distinct profit and advantage.

In sailing and rowing the bluejackets know no competition—except from his own fraternity. Race in whaleboats and small sailing craft make him a wizard of seamanship, with definite benefit to his usefulness to his ship. Some of the liveliest sporting events of the Navy are found in the races between picked crews from rival cruisers or battleships. Each ship has

its apparatus for the daily practice of rowing exercises, and the work is strongly encouraged by commanders.

Other recreations of the Navy cover a wide range of activity, all planned for physical development and for the health of the bluejackets. Wrestling and boxing have their recognized place in the Naval programme. I have seen fifteen hundred members of a ship personnel—officers and men—lined up on gun barrels, on turrets and in the fighting-top, watching the progress of a closely contested wrestling or boxing match between perfect specimens of physical development. I have seen basketball and the potato-race on the deck of a monster war-craft, and I have seen pie-eating contests between gobs that would have been the envy of the wealthiest dyspeptic. I have heard of cup-fights, in which blindfolded sailors fought each other, on hands and knees, with harmless tinware as their weapons of offence.

Not All Athletics. It is not to be suspected, however,

that all Navy recreations are athletic. Some of them are along the line of the higher arts, such as dancing, music, and amateur theatricals. There is nothing more engaging than the sight of a set of gobs entertaining themselves and their comrades-at-arms with a clever burlesque or a bit of musical comedy in improvised costumes. A ship's ball, in a friendly port, is an event of importance to the native population as well as to the men of the fleet; while a Neptune party is something to be remembered by all who participate or witness. The fantastic garb of the gobs at the time of crossing the equator is one of the brightest spots in his career as a defender of the flag.

The sports of the bluejackets are wisely encouraged and carefully directed by the officers in command. Physical fitness is the prime consideration. The gobs are two assistant cooks, white women, and two coloured women who are rated as scullions. All together, about forty people have to be regularly fed in the white house.

That means quite a lot of "grab," and right there is the one item of expense which Mrs. Coolidge, or one should rather say her husband, is obliged to meet. There is, of course, no rent to pay. The house is heated and lighted free of charge. The housekeeper and the servants are on the government payroll, but all the four bills are paid out of the President's own pocket.

The annual formal dinner to the Diplomatic Corps comes the President's birthday, being paid out of the so-called "annual fund," appropriated by Congress to maintain agreeable relations with foreign Powers. For the other "state dinners"—to the Cabinet, to the Judiciary, and now and then an extra one for a notable guest, he must himself pay. It used to be reckoned that these dinners cost about \$1,000 apiece, but at least half of it was for wine, which is now eliminated.

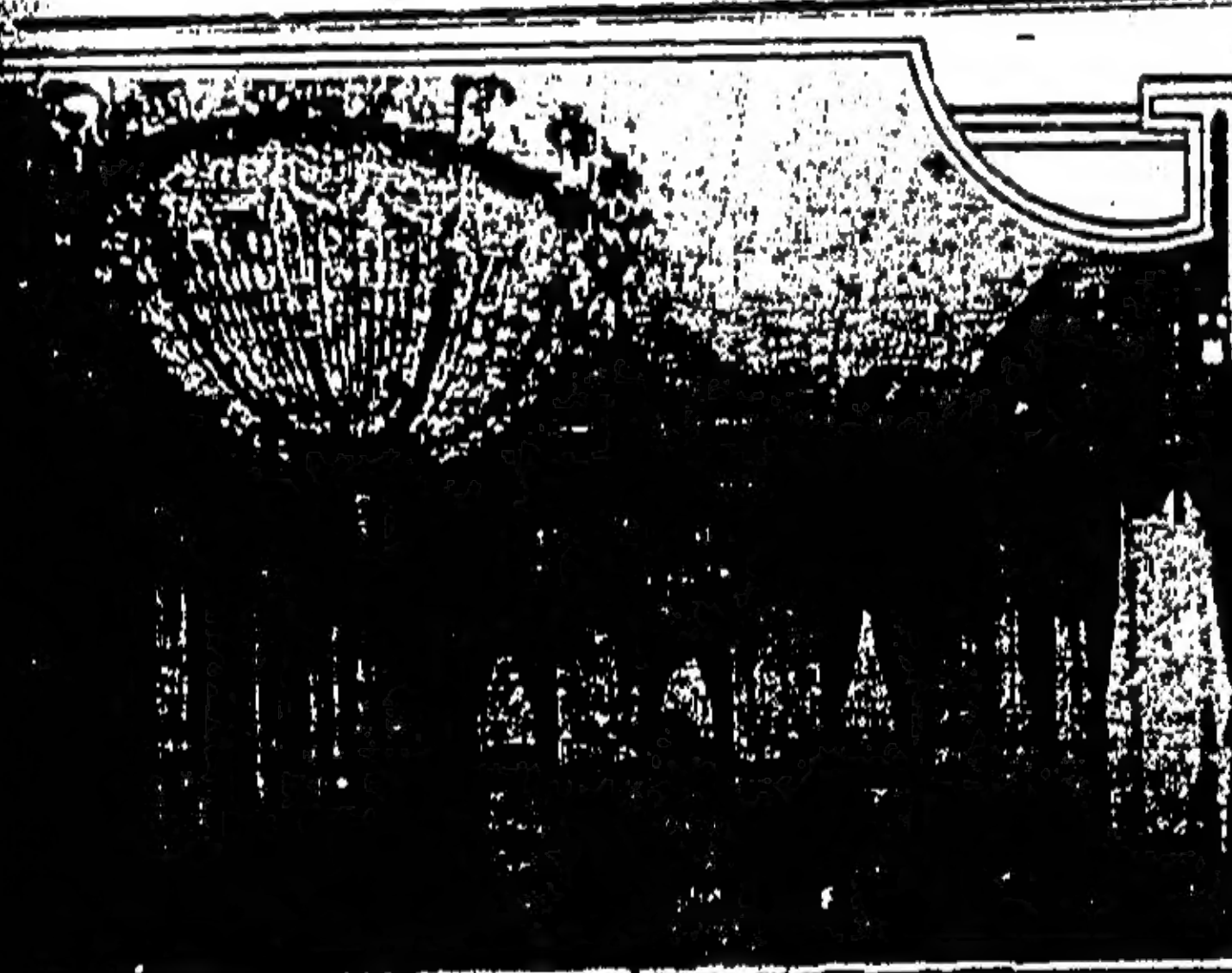
Ten White House Baths. Up to the time of Grant's second administration the pay of the President was only \$25,000 a year. It was then raised to \$50,000. Mr. Coolidge's salary, with taxes subtracted, does not quite reach the latter figure. Most Presidents since Grant have saved a good deal of money while in the White House. Laundry is another thing that Mrs. Coolidge does not have to pay for. Even the soap is supplied by the government. Likewise toilet soap for the bathrooms. There are ten bath-rooms upstairs, attached to a like number of suites, all on the second floor. Before the mansion was remodelled by Mr. Roosevelt there were only two bath-rooms, and in 1857 there was no bathroom at all. Folks did not bathe much in the old days.

Interior Rearrangements.

The first floor of the White House is a series of drawing rooms, save only for the state dining room, the breakfast room, and the pantry. Lunch and dinner are eaten by the President and his family in the breakfast room. Large formal dinners are given in the East Room. The attic, which was a repository for trunks and odds and ends in former days, was converted by Roosevelt into quarters for servants. The President's body servant and Mrs. Coolidge's personal maid now live by Uncle Sam. Likewise on the government's payroll is Mrs. Coolidge's private secretary, who writes Mr. Coolidge's notes and takes all the bother of his correspondence. The White House is a very busy place.

Household Management. In effect the White House is a small private hotel. It has an official housekeeper, who is paid \$2,000 a year to look after the day-to-day and manage all the domestic affairs. She does the marketing for the establishment, supervised by the butler, and takes all the bother of housekeeping. The White House is a very busy place. The President's body servant and Mrs. Coolidge's personal maid now live by Uncle Sam. Likewise on the government's payroll is Mrs. Coolidge's private secretary, who writes Mr. Coolidge's notes and takes all the bother of his correspondence. The White House is a very busy place.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE THE "FIRST LADY"



THE GRANDEST FIRST ROOM

Nothing To Buy But Food and Clothes—Everything Else is Provided By Uncle Sam, Even To the Cook's Wages, the Household Linen and the Fuel.

(By ERNE BACHEL.)

Income taxes have cut down the President's salary from \$75,000 to \$50,000. The cost of living is way up, and he is going to manage to make both ends meet.

Importantly helpful is the fact that his wife, apart from clothing and personal incidentals, has practically no expenses. She has fewer things to pay for than any other woman in the United States.

No other woman has so few things to worry her. Uncle Sam takes the burden off her hands, and pays for nearly everything. She has no bother about servants. The government hires them, and pays for their work satisfactorily. All of them are carried on the Federal payroll. Even the family living is done free of cost.

The mistress of the White House is a new-sue, or a new piece of furniture, she does not have to buy anything. All she has to do is to speak to Coolidge's personal aide, an army sergeant, and tell him to buy it. The government pays for it.

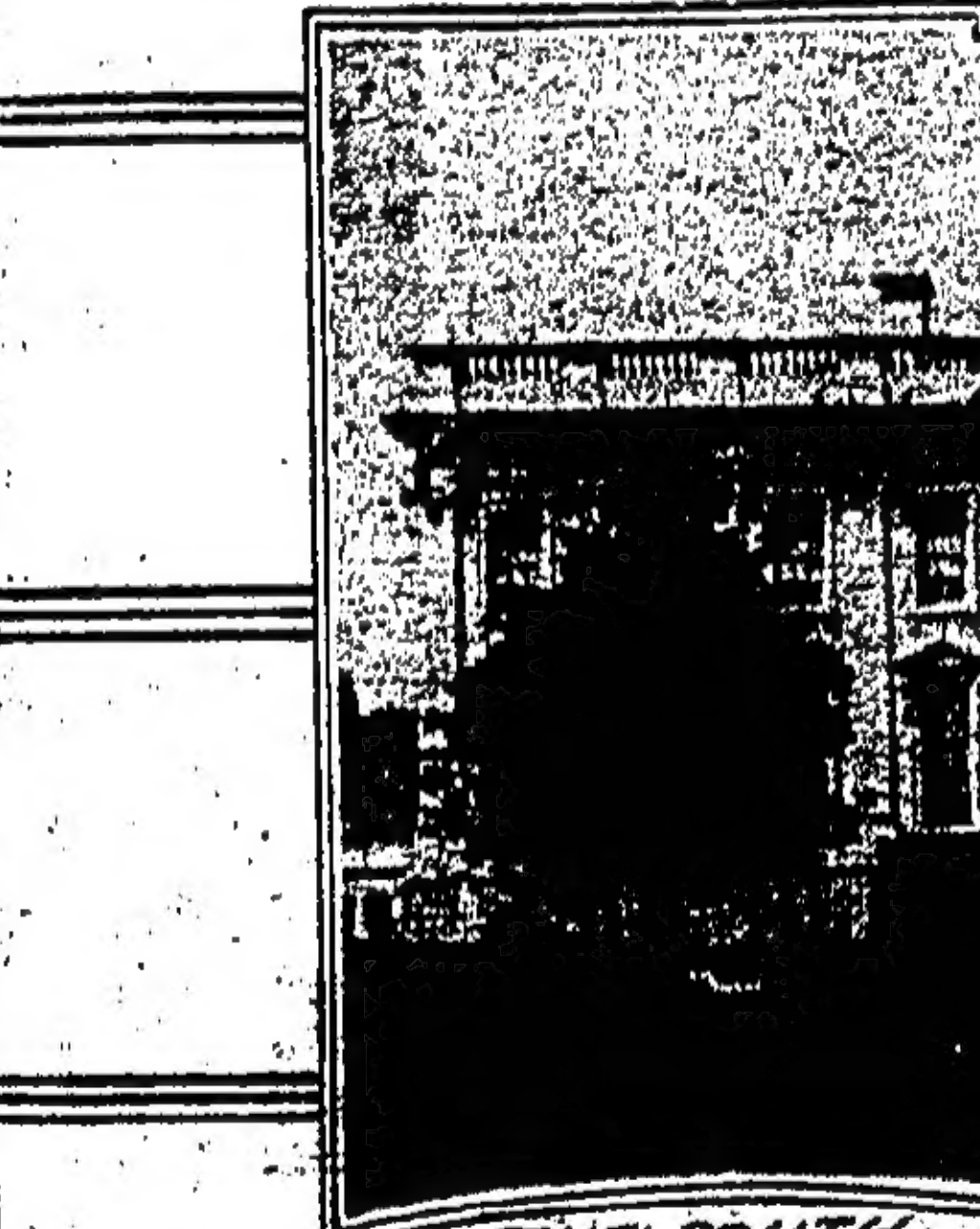
The business of this officer is to be at her call and summon, and to do any errands for her that she may wish to give him. He exercises a supervisory over the household, and everything is in proper order, nothing neglected. Mrs. Coolidge has no occasion to trouble about such matters unless she

Custom demands that her name should appear on the President's table that her name should appear on the President's table that her name should appear on the President's table.

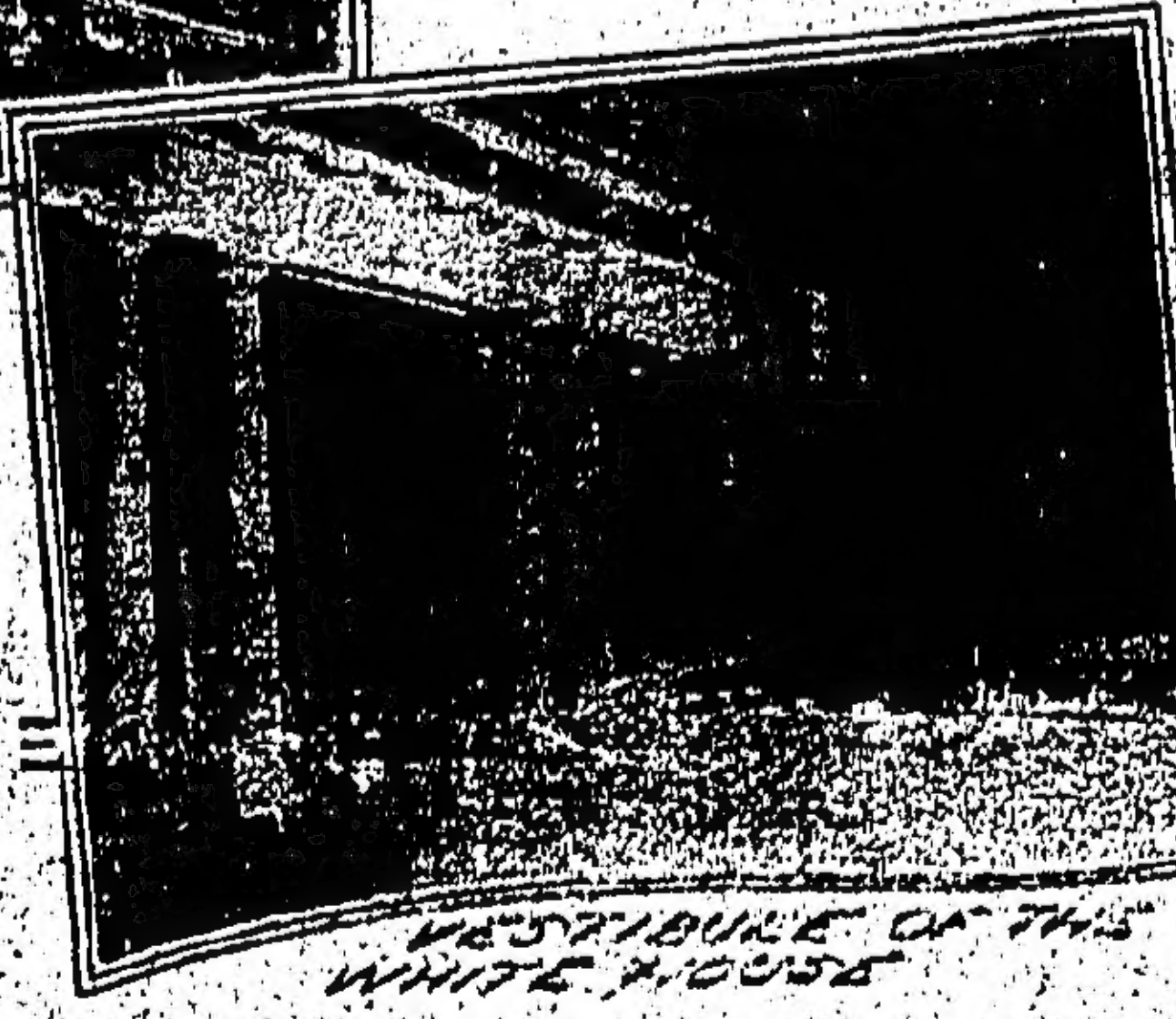
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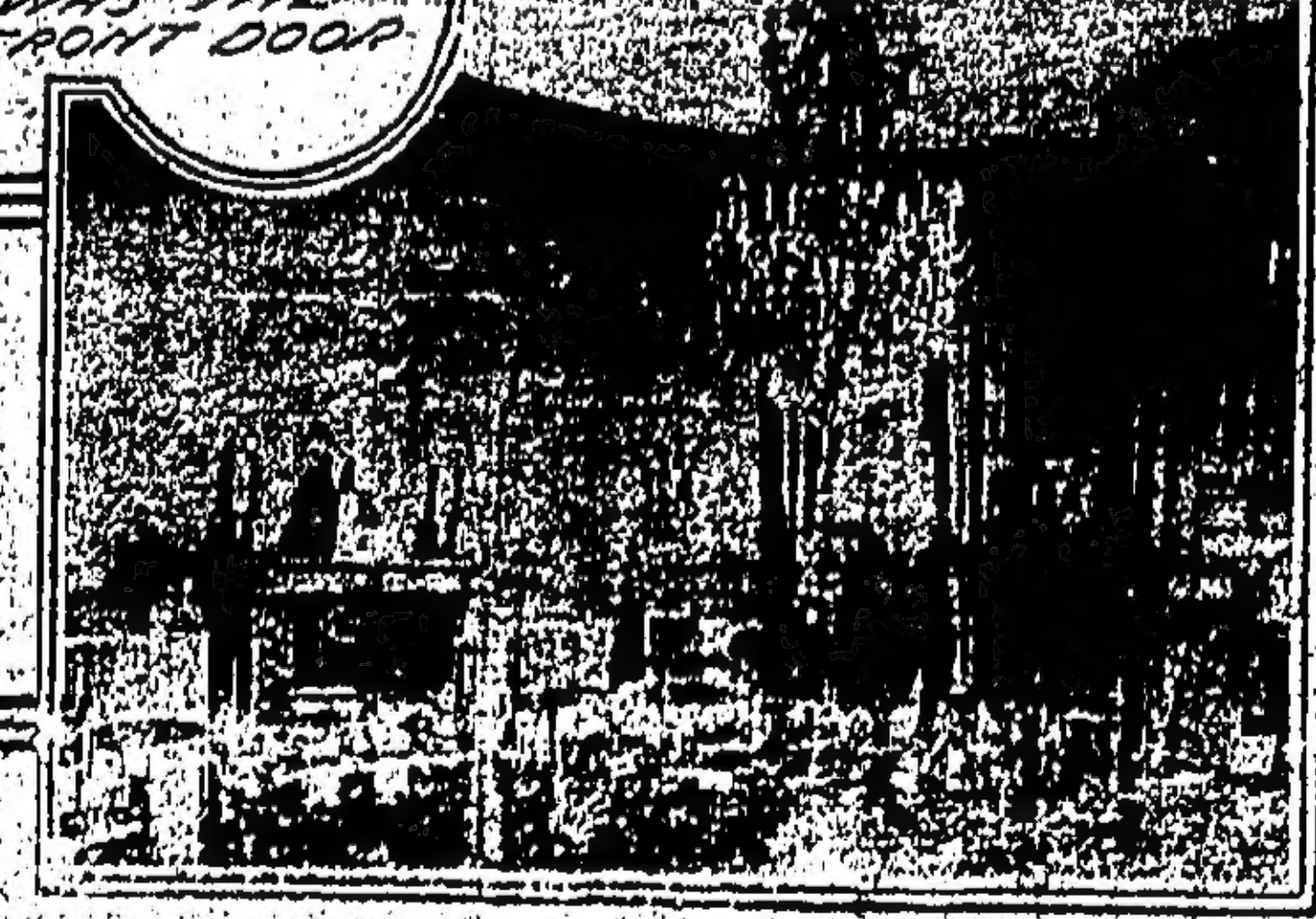
A GLIMPSE OF THE STATE DINING ROOM



THE SOUTH FRONT WHERE IN OLD DAYS THE FRONT DOOR



RESIDENCE OF THE WHITE HOUSE



THE WHITE HOUSE

almost imperceptible wearing of the colour design on a plate, suffices to condemn that piece of crockery. It is not so with the White House. When a number of such "rejects" have accumulated, they are sent to auction.

With nearly everything paid for by the government the President's wife very much. The only serious expense to be met is for entertaining. The Coolidges do a good deal of informal entertaining, and nearly always they have house-guests.

When these house-guests happen to be young women there are sure to be plenty of "loaves" for them. Mrs. Coolidge has a very liberal supply of agreeable young men always at her disposal. In her desk she keeps a list of "backlog" officers of the

army, navy, and marine corps, who happen to be stationed in Washington, and she takes her pick. Invitations are sent to them—equivalent, of course, to commands—and they come. They are glad to come; but they've got to, anyway.

The mistress of the White House need never pay for a theatre ticket if she does not wish to do so. Managers are always glad to offer seats or a box free of charge.

When the "first lady" goes on a journey, it is usually with her husband, and her ticket does not cost either of them a penny. All the necessary expenses of the journey are paid by the government. When the "first lady" goes on a journey, it is usually with her husband, and her ticket does not cost either of them a penny. All the necessary expenses of the journey are paid by the government.

government makes the President a special allowance of \$25,000 a year for travelling.

If she would travel by water, a war-ship is at her command. That is to say, it is nominally a warship, but fitted up as one of the most sumptuous pleasure craft in the world. A suite on board, with private dining room, bedrooms, and tiled bathroom, awaits at all times her occupancy. No expense for anything; the ship is a naval vessel, manned and officered by that service.

No queen or other royal personage lives in quite as luxurious a palace as Mrs. Coolidge. In fact, there is no palace anywhere in Europe that compares with the White House in the perfection of the equipment and comfort. Since the mansion was built more than

a million and a half dollars have been spent merely for furnishing and refurnishing. It is President Roosevelt's expenditure of \$555,000 for rebuilding and altering it, and now it is proposed to make further alterations at a cost of about \$400,000.

Household Management. In effect the White House is a small private hotel. It has an official housekeeper, who is paid \$2,000 a year to look after the day-to-day and manage all the domestic affairs. She does the marketing for the establishment, supervised by the butler, and takes all the bother of housekeeping.

The White House is a very busy place. The President's body servant and Mrs. Coolidge's personal maid now live by Uncle Sam. Likewise on the government's payroll is Mrs. Coolidge's private secretary, who writes Mr. Coolidge's notes and takes all the bother of his correspondence. The White House is a very busy place.

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ODDS AND ENDS

The Monastery.
 We retraced our steps to the monastery and thence walked down the steep path to the motor. A mile further down the road towards Pratolino, we met the priestlings returning from their walk. Poor children! But was their lot worse, I wondered, than that of the inhabitants of the city in the valley. On their mountain top they lived; under a tyrannous rule, they were taught to believe in a number of things manifestly silly. But was the rule any more tyrannous than that of the imbecile conventions which control the lives of social beings in the plain? Was snobbery about duchesses and distinguished novelists more reasonable than snobbery about Jesus Christ and the Saints? Was hard work to the greater glory of God more detestable than eight hours a day in an office for the greater enrichment of the Jews? Temperance was a bore, no doubt; but was it so nauseatingly wearisome as excess? And the expense of spirit in prayer and meditation—was that so much less amusing than the expense of spirit in a waste of shame? Driving down towards the city in the plain, I wondered. And when, in the Via Tornabuoni we passed that well-known pillar of Anglo-American Florentine society, Mrs. Thingumy, in the act of laboriously squeezing herself out on to the pavement through the door of her gigantic limousine, I suddenly and perfectly understood what it was that had made these seven hundred years ago, abandon their position in the world, and had sent them up into the high wilderness to live in holes at the top of Montecitorio. I looked back; Mrs. Thingumy was waddling across the pavement into the jeweller's shop. Yes, I perfectly understood. Aldous Huxley in the "Adelphi."

Evil, apparently, is more inclined to give birth to phantoms than good; we seldom hear of benign hauntings. Sex and passion obviously play an important part in them, sex desire more especially. Miss Marshall went on a visit to relatives at Melbourne; she had never been there before. Her aunt, with whom she stayed, took her into town a few days after her arrival; they walked, taking the shortest and most direct road. After this walk, Miss Marshall, on all future occasions when she went into town, went by another and less direct way; she made every possible excuse to avoid the usual street leading into the city. Her aunt asked her why she preferred the longer route. The girl was confused, and at last confessed that on the first walk she had an irresistible desire to speak to every man she met; she had never experienced such a sensation before, and was very much shocked by this strange impulse. That particular street had been for many years a favourite promenade for the prostitutes of the city; they had only very lately been expelled from it. This tale was given me by Dr. Ross, of Grey-stones, County Wicklow, Ireland; he vouches for the truth of it. It shows that a locality may hold the evil desire of a crowd of persons; in my cousin's house two persons had left a similar impression—Hester Travers Smith, in the "Occult Review."

Are Parents Any Use?
 Fathers seldom see anything of their children except at bedtime and in the holidays. The English father has an office in "the City," to which he is obliged to retire, and the American father is submerged "down town" for many hours a day. There are also clubs. The father's influence, then, in most homes, is confined to a few brief hours of play, during which time, as mothers have been heard to complain, he makes himself the more popular parent by overlooking lapses of all kinds, and so undoing the lessons patiently taught by the mother. She should demand that the father take a home course at least once a year, during which time he should be constantly with his offspring, seeing them through the fractious days of convalescence after measles, keeping order at table, restoring peace in the nursery, getting little Pamela off to her party, and accompanying Peter and Michael to the dentist. Thus the male parent would take his fair share of family life, and he might realise the story of having of a shock that his little ones did not spend the entire time trailing clouds of glory and making native and delicious remarks. Children indeed—like Old Man—like the Classics, witty things said at great reputations, and the general have been greatly amused and surprised by which we

so much from psychologists, poets, and other people who take pains to keep well out of it, is a very limited, trivial, and tiresome place to stay long in, and the dreams and fairy beliefs of the child are mostly made up by sentimentalists or are merely the expression of pure infantile egotism. Occasionally children say a naive, literal, or logical thing that is very charming but how many things they say that are utter nonsense. Fathers forced into unusual and prolonged intimacy with their nurseries, and anxious to add to their repertoire of quotations from Pamela and Peter, are quick to find this out, and they are sometimes unfairly annoyed about it. Shocked at finding themselves bored, they take to shopping, and buy all the toys that they covet for themselves. Frequent presents seem to these misguided men the way to keep things quiet and happy in the nursery. The immediate effect is satisfactory, but children who are "made happy" by too much indulgence and constant presents, are noticeably anti-social and selfish when they meet other children and can't have things all their way.—M. Grant Cook in "Good Housekeeping."

A Famous London Square in Peril.
 The news that the Foundling Hospital estate in Bloomsbury has been sold will be read with no small anxiety by the public. It may mean that one more of the famous buildings of London, the old hospital, is to be destroyed, and that one more of the London squares, Brunswick Square, is to be built over or wiped out, says the "Daily Mail." In a city of seven million inhabitants it is important to preserve as many open spaces as possible. The old squares, which were such a characteristic of the London of the past, were created by sagacious designers and town planners. They are necessary for the amenity of the City and for its health. Each one that is closed and built upon is a grave loss to the community. Unfortunately the speculator who buys estates when they are put up for sale thinks first of filling his own pocket, unless he is a public-spirited person. In the long run, however, even the speculator would profit if the squares were maintained. There are some 350 of them, of which many are threatened. The question is whether the time has not come for a law, fixing the building conditions in London and in our great cities, which will definitely secure such precious open spaces from the speculator and the builder.

"Piccadilly Giant's" End.
 One of the victims of a three-fold bathing tragedy at Cote des Basques was 82 inches tall—"The Piccadilly Giant," William Jemmett, a well-known London artist, who was attempting to rescue an English visitor, Mrs. Williams. Mr. Jemmett, with others, including the woman's daughter, went out to the rescue. The daughter herself got into difficulties and was brought ashore by a French swimming master named Fourquet. Meanwhile Mrs. Williams struck a rock and disappeared, and Mr. Jemmett himself was carried into the danger zone. Fourquet again plunged into the sea and managed to secure a rope round the two doomed persons, but the rope snapped on a rock and the two were carried away and hurled against the cliff. Fourquet himself was exhausted and was unable to battle with the waves, and the Grand Duke Nikita, who participated in the rescue, seriously injured his leg. As he was too tall for the trenches during the war, Mr. Jemmett served as a gunner on Jack the Clipper.

The misdeeds of an alleged Italian, Jack the Clipper, who cut the hair of girls and young women at high and disappeared, have created a sensation in many parts of Reggio Emilia, says a Rome correspondent. The police were disconcerted and the public became excited. Nearly every day or evening fresh cases were reported, and the police were unable to trace the supposed miscreant. The secret has now been discovered, and it appears that the girls themselves cut their hair. Many a young lass longed to wear short hair, but her parents objected. To satisfy their longing for the new fashion, the girls, therefore, secretly cut their own hair, and in order to escape paternal correction, invented the story of having been assailed. The mysterious case, however, became too numerous, and some of the young persons confessed. The public excitement, therefore, subsided, and the girls were allowed to wear short hair.

The Marriage Test.
 When you and I are married, and courting days are done, Life will not be all kisses, All gaiety and fun. You'd die for me, you often say— (It's not an idle boast)— But will you bear up patiently If I should burn your toast?

Big troubles find us undismayed. It's trivial things that grate— Wet towels left on the bathroom floor. And breakfast being late, You'd go through fire and water, dear.

To save me pain, you say— But will you eat without complaint Cold meat on washing day? —Dorothy Ross, in the "Royal Magazine."

A Child Marvel.
 Two hundred years ago, on June 27, 1725, died, if contemporary records are to be believed, a four-year-old child who surely holds the record for infant precocity. A few hours after Christian Heinecker (he was a little German) came into the world he spoke, and in 10 months could converse on most subjects. By the time he was 13 months old the Bible was an open book to him. At the end of two and a-half years he could answer any question dealing with history and geography, and then turned his attention to languages. He learned to speak Latin French fluently, but his feeble constitution broke down under the strain, and little Christian's "crowded hour" was at an end.

"Hell Yawned."
 "Hell has yawned everywhere in the last five days" said an amateur sailor, Charles Broke, who sailed from Simonstown recently in an ex-naval steam pinnaque, bound for Capetown, with a crew of two Malays and two Kroomen. They met a tempest at Cape Point, and the engines failed. The boat was swept by cascade-like seas. Fully rigged, the boat proceeded beyond Agulhas. The steamship "Tideway" sighted the boat's distress signals, and threw food aboard and towed the boat to Mussel Bay. Broke was too exhausted to say more than that he was profoundly grateful for deliverance from almost certain death. Indeed, for the past four days he had taken it for granted that Capetown and all was lost after continuous fruitless searchings of the coastline. The Malays were most exhausted, but the Kroomen were thoroughly fit. "Peter Pan."

People often ask me what is the perpetual appeal in "Peter Pan," why it comes up fresh year after year and fills the theatre as it does. It is a difficult question to which to find a really satisfactory answer; but perhaps the subtlety of the play has much to do with its popularity. All playgoers, children included, seem to be attracted by subtlety. But how can you ever completely explain what is fascinating about certain plays and books? We just like them (or dislike them) because we do, it seems to me.

The play has been a lucky one in various ways. Accidents might easily have happened in the flying scene, but they haven't—no doubt because Mr. Kirky, whose name has always been on the programme, is so careful in looking after the flying apparatus. And never, in my experience, has anyone with lines to speak ever forgotten them—"dried up," as actors say. Two or three times, having been on the spot and knowing the words of the whole play, I have suddenly had to go on and take a part in an emergency, but that has occurred only very rarely. Once I had to be slightly at a few minutes' notice, and it being a "fat part" the tree which I had to climb out of nearly came down on top of me. It was quite a success, but I did not repeat the performance. I have heard it argued that "Peter Pan" is a grown-up play, not a children's play, but I cannot agree with that view. I think it has been disproved when we have had the play running in the evenings as well as in the afternoons; you do not fill the theatre unless people bring children to see it. All the same, I think there are bits in "Peter Pan" of which neither grown-up nor children can quite grasp the full meaning. Perhaps the author did not intend that everything he wrote in it should be completely understood. I don't know, but it may be so. At the first rehearsal he saw the play typed "Hints" as an instruction as to the things that he wanted to be done, and the things that he did not want to be done.

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